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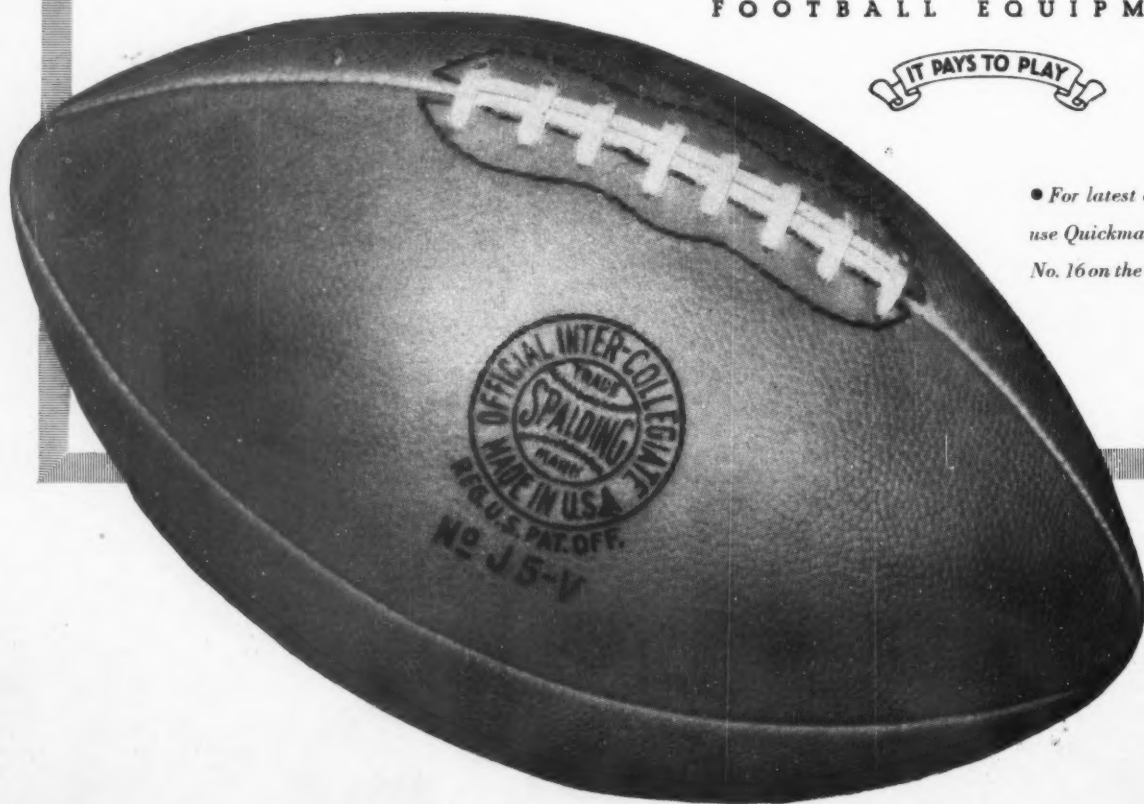
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HERMAN WIRTHWEIN  
Tennis Coach  
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

## TENNIS TIPS

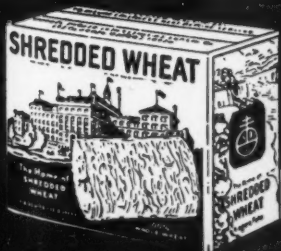
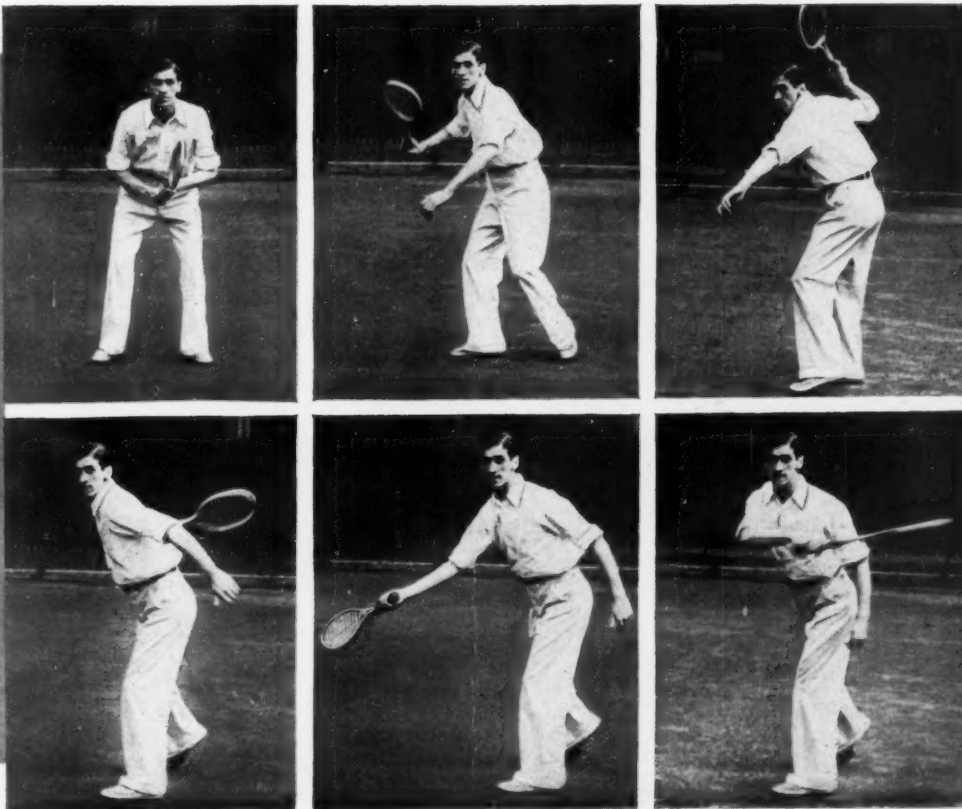
By HERMAN WIRTHWEIN

### THE FOREHAND DRIVE

● Until you know whether the ball will come to your forehand or backhand, stand facing the net, body slightly bent at the waist, and the knees bent a little to permit a quick start or pivot one way or the other. The racquet is held in front of the body, with the right hand (in case of a right-handed player) gripping the handle with the forehand grip. The grip is loosely held, so that a quick change can be made for the backhand. The left hand is kept mid-way up the handle to assist in making

the slight turn necessary when the shift to the backhand grip is made.

For the forehand, turn sideways by bringing the left foot around in front and placing the body in a line at right angles to the net. Bring the racquet back of the head as you turn your body, and let the weight of the body shift to the rear (right) foot. Swing your racquet forward in an even stroke, timing it to hit the ball about waist high, at a point opposite the front foot. Transfer the weight of the body to the forward foot as the stroke is made, *keeping your eye on the ball all the time.*



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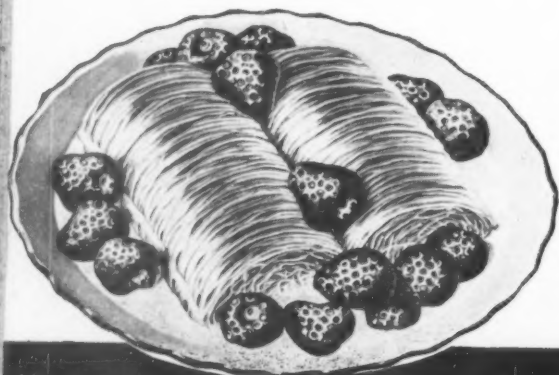
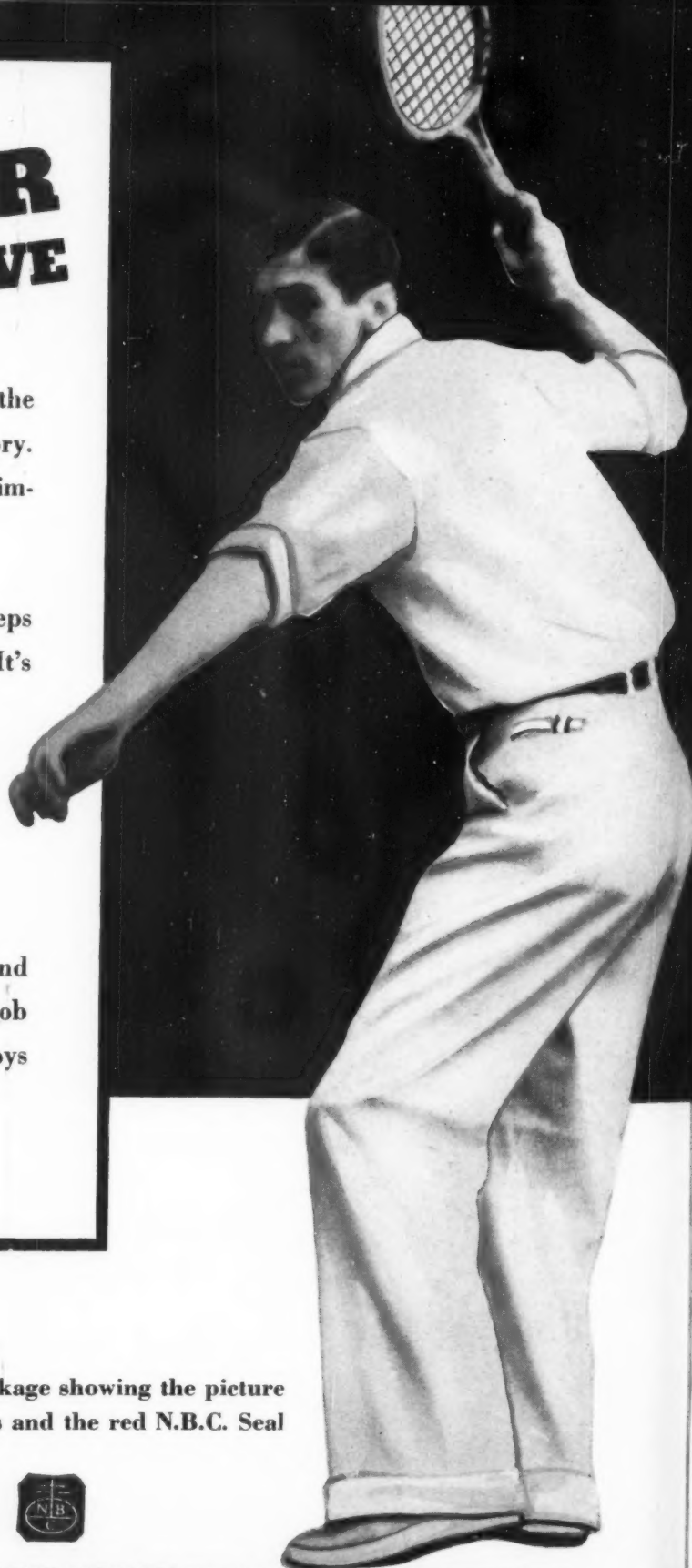


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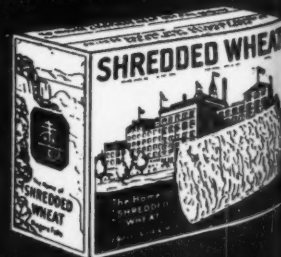
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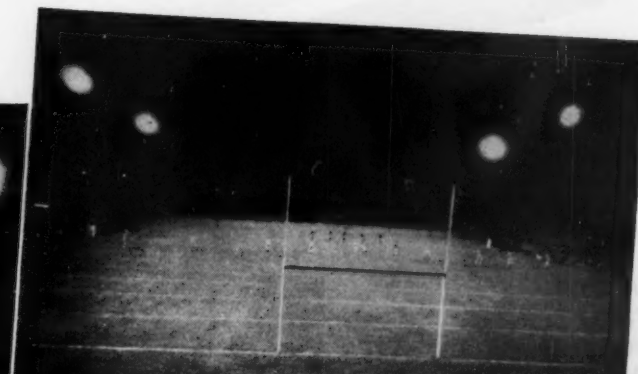
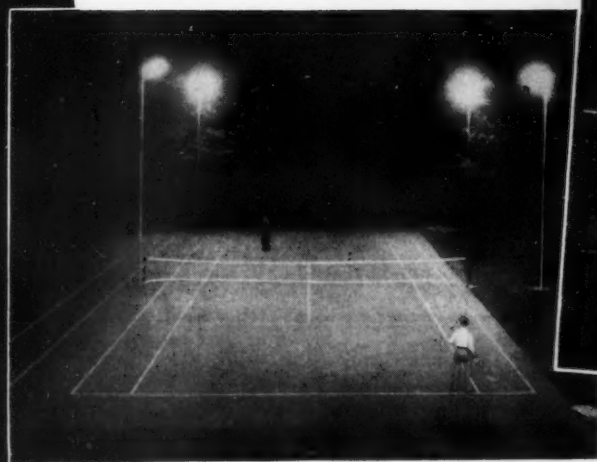
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JACK LIPPERT, Editor OWEN REED, Associate Editor

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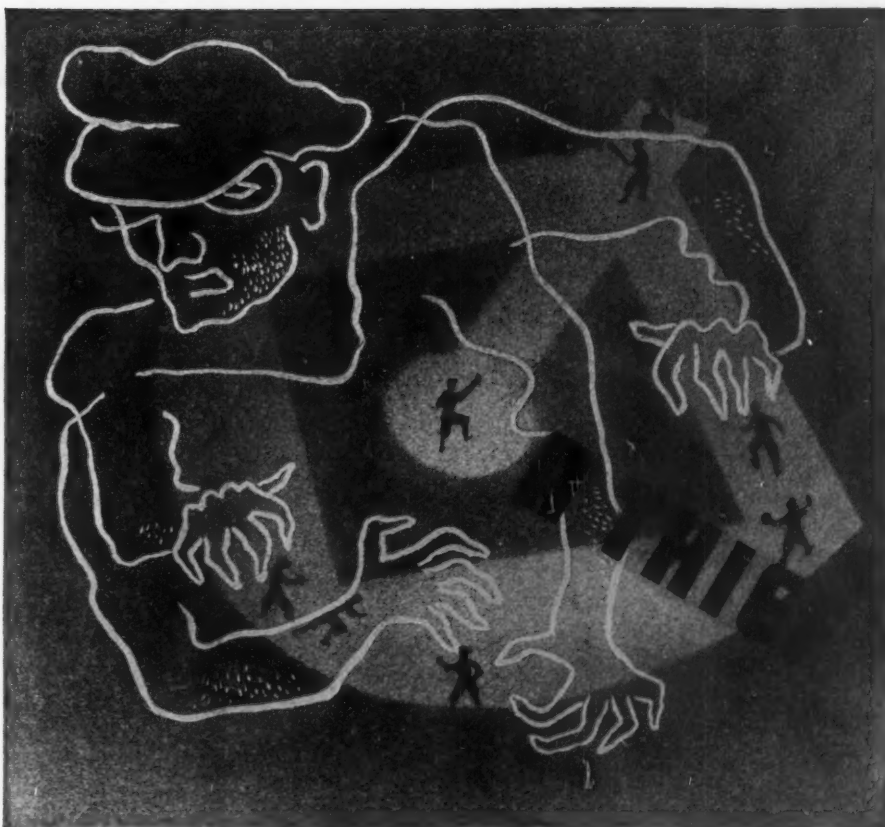
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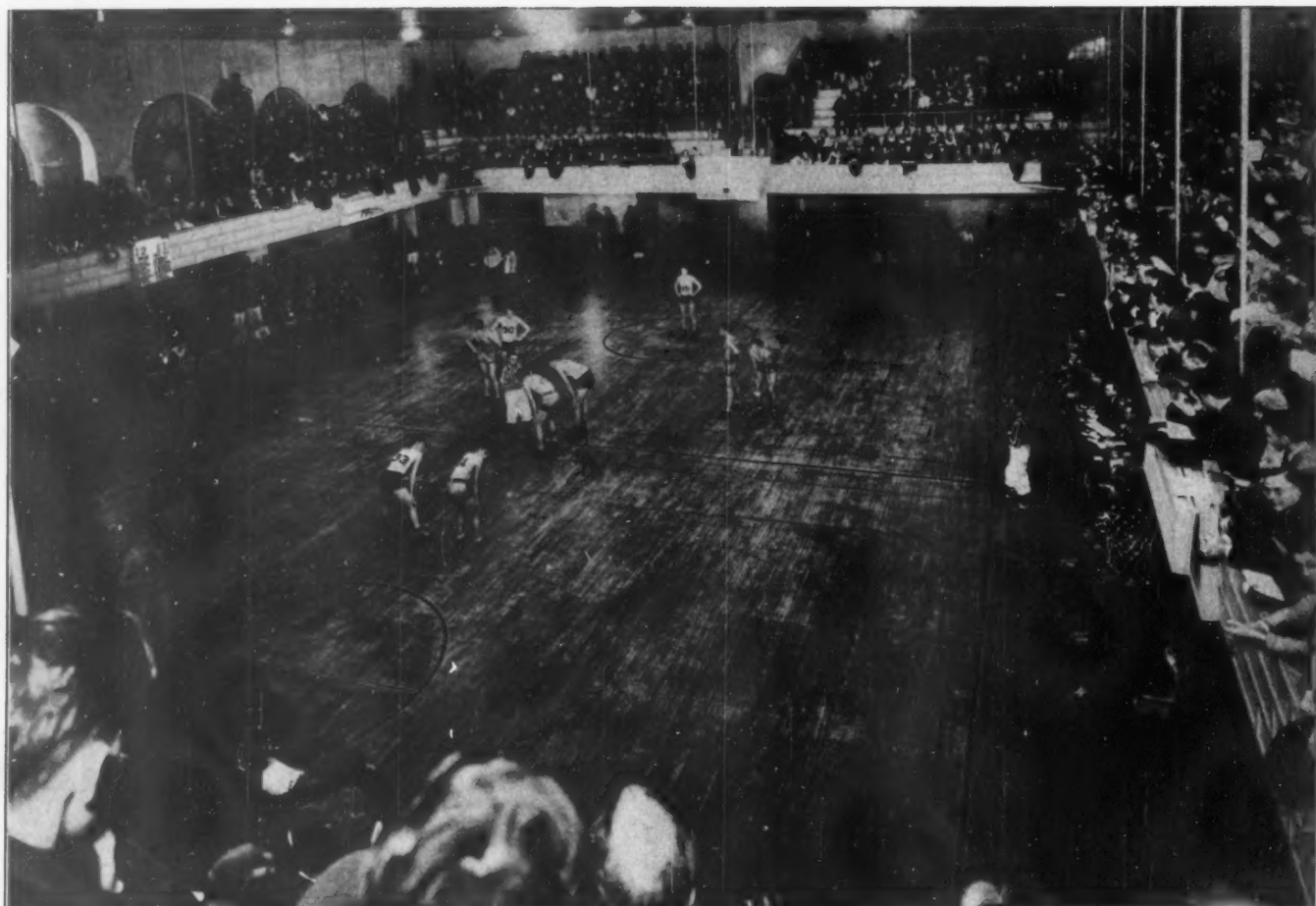
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WHEN we read the other day that Bill Sefton, the U.S.C. vaulter, had cleared 14 feet  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches to lift himself higher than man had ever gone under his own steam, it gave us pause for thought of the future. Any day now we expect to read of Meadows, Sefton, Var-off or some other lean lad scaling the 15-foot ceiling. From that point we shudder to think where they will go.

If you ever have been up in the 14- and 15-foot regions (we don't necessarily mean on the end of a pole, but just standing up there looking straight down) you know that the ground looks very far away, and about the last thing you feel like doing is jumping down. Even if some thoughtful person came along and dug a pit and scattered sawdust in it, to us the place would seem more a grave than a landing field.

With the ceiling for vaulters going higher and higher, the problem of how the vaulter is to get down all in one piece becomes, naturally enough, graver and graver. Back in the days when a 12-foot vault was regarded as a stratospheric invasion, the descent was an incidental and comparatively trifling matter. The boys in those days were concerned 100 percent with getting up there.

But today the thing is just the other way around, and a fellow who has gotten up finds that the worst is yet to come. It strikes us that what a modern pole vaulter thinks about on the way down might very properly be a subject for research and study, and we pass the suggestion on to any of you fellows who are looking around for something on which to work for your Ph.D. thesis.

While we ourselves do not have the time nor the ambition to probe into this psychological phase, we have found it convenient to approach the matter from another angle. Rather than attempt to evaluate the vaulter's descending thoughts, we wish to take up exclusively the matter of his descending body.

It occurs to us that some sort of a device might be arranged which will bring the vaulter down to earth as comfortably and safely as an elevator or escalator. Since these two marvelous inventions are obviously out of the question (even if the A.A.U. should declare them constitutional), other proposals must be considered. The suggestion has been made that, if the vaulting ceiling gets high enough, some sort of parachute arrangement might be introduced to ease the vaulter's return to earth. But this, we

# Here Below

fear, is a thing for the distant future.

The only immediate solution seems to be the one that occurred to Ben Ogden, Temple University track coach, while he was attending the circus recently. The safety net used by



Courtesy New Yorker

"Sandringham is certainly in fine form today"

acrobats to break their fall struck him as being adaptable for use by pole vaulters. Coach Ogden now proposes a 20-foot square net, about seven feet off the ground, with a ladder attachment so that the vaulter can climb down out of it. Sounds all right to us. Not only would it relieve the vaulter's nervous system of much

shock, but it would eliminate a great deal of the fear of falling which retards many up-and-coming vaulters.

We hope the idea takes hold and that Avery Brundage (remember him?) will not accuse us of trying to make softies out of our athletes.

## Final basketball word

IN this issue we draw the curtain on the 1936-37 basketball season with the

annual review of state championships. But no basketball season is complete to us without our annual epilogue on Bunny Leavitt, the world's champion foul shooter, who—like the pole vaulters—is ever reaching for new horizons.

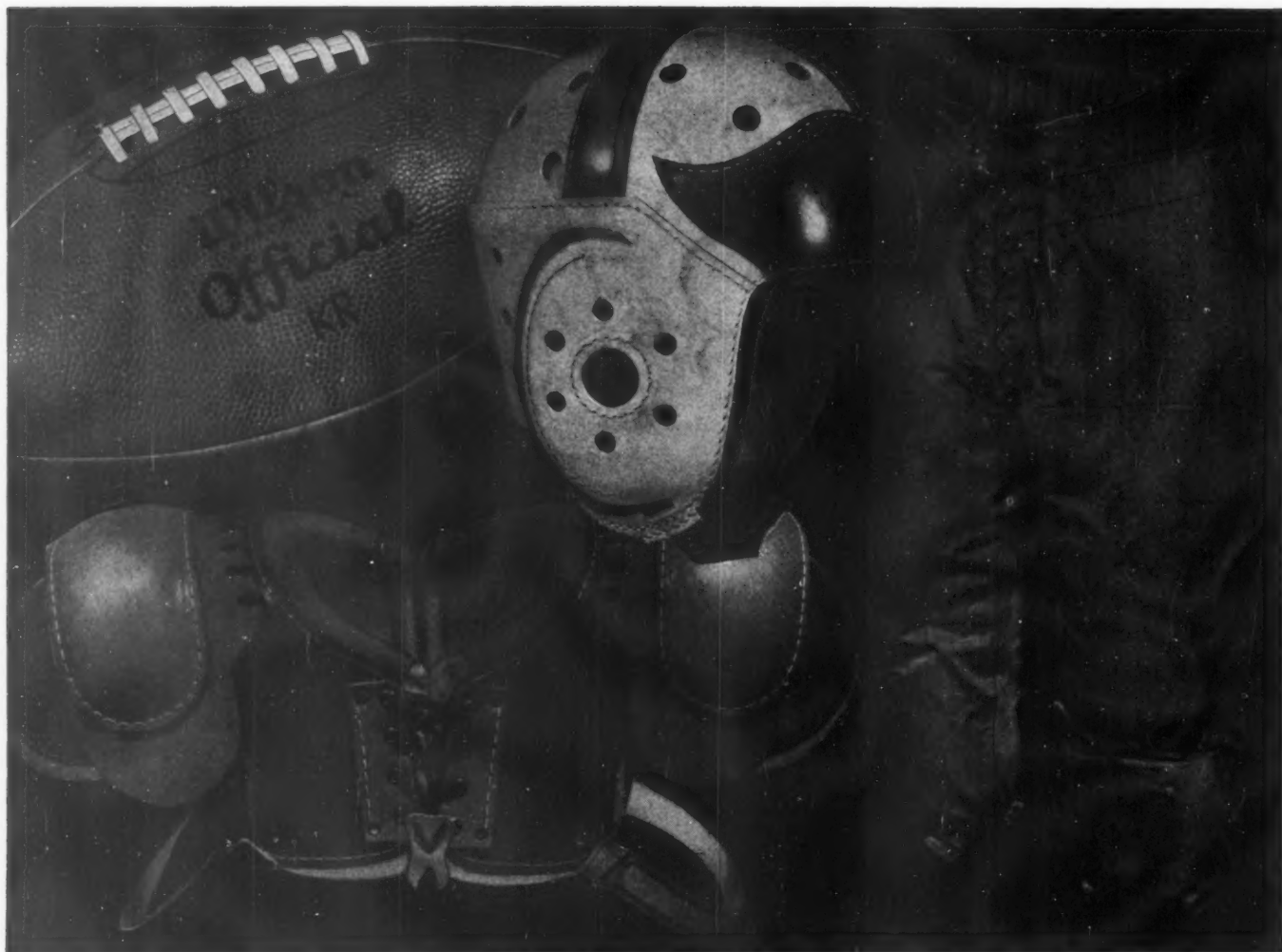
Bunny, if you will recall our article about him last year, "How To Throw 499 Fouls" (Feb., 1936, Scholastic Coach), has gone way and beyond that mark this year. His record is now 561 consecutive throws. We keep in touch with Bunny by letter in his ramblings around the country, and whenever he cracks his own record he sends us the newspaper clips to verify his written word, in itself good enough for us. Regarding his 561 record performance, Bunny writes:

"It took me seven hours without a rest, and then I turned around backwards and made 42 in succession over my head."

The thought of poor Bunny standing seven hours on one line, making one grooved movement 561 times, had us gasping. But to read that he immediately and literally turned around and started shooting 'em backwards, sent us scurrying outdoors to join the Maypole dance.

## Self improvement

BEGINNING with this issue, the scissors hold on Scholastic Coach loses much of its punishing power. All coaches are hereby duly advised, and urged immediately to turn to the inside back cover so that they can see without further confusion what we are talking about. There they will see QUICKMAIL, the new painless, scientific and speedy connection between COACH and ADVERTISER. Henceforth there will be no need for coaches to write us, asking for a second copy of the magazine because they had clipped their first one to shreds. QUICKMAIL spares our priceless pages for your permanent files, enables you conveniently to get in direct touch with the manufacturer whose advertising makes this magazine possible for you.



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# TREATMENT OF BASEBALL INJURIES

By Marty Karow

The damage usually comes from running or throwing. Hints on prevention and care

After six years of professional baseball and nine years as an assistant coach at the University of Texas, Marty Karow, former Ohio State football and baseball star, is now in his first year of coaching at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. Articles on the prevention and treatment of track and field injuries by Earl J. Thomson appeared in the March and April issues of *Scholastic Coach*.

**I**N baseball, the arms and legs are perhaps the two most vulnerable points for injuries. Most of these injuries usually occur as a result of accidents in throwing or running. Typical baseball injuries of the arm include the simple case of sore arm and a chronic condition of soreness called "glass arm." A player's throwing may also suffer as a result of chipping a bone in the elbow ("baseball elbow"). In sliding, defective form or poor tagging technique may cause spike wounds, strawberries, sprained and fractured ankles.

Many sore arms can be prevented if the ball player, and particularly pitchers, will pay careful attention to his conditioning during the early part of the season, with particular emphasis on the education and development of the long head of the biceps. Most authorities agree that injury to the tendon located at the long head of the biceps muscle is the cause of "glass arm." A player with this type of injury finds that his arm feels heavy and that he cannot lift his arm over his head, much less throw, without feeling pain. During the first two or three weeks, pitchers should concentrate on getting the arms and legs in shape and throw nothing but straight balls. A slow curve can then be attempted, gradually increasing the wrist snap during ensuing drills for the fast breaking curve. When the arm is in shape for real strenuous work, the pitcher should be sure to warm up well before stepping on to the mound. This warm up session will make the arm elastic and prevent it from failing to stretch after hard deliveries, one of the causes of "glass arm."

A player should never continue to throw after the arm feels tired, as it is during the fatigued stage that the arm is very susceptible to "glass arm." During the active season, pitchers should get the proper amount of rest to assure efficiency on the mound and prevent soreness. This rest between games will vary with the individual, but at least three days are necessary for a pitcher's arm to recuperate after a ball game.

The sweat shirt is another important item in the prevention of sore arms. The ordinary player should wear a woolen sweat shirt containing at least 60 to 75 percent wool mixed with cotton. For pitchers pure wool sweat shirts are best. The woolen shirt absorbs perspiration, preventing the arm from catching cold when the player is cooling off after a workout. Pitchers working in batting practice should have a second shirt available for a change, so that they do not have to sit through the game in a damp shirt. A player can also acquire a sore arm by dallying on the field after a good workout in cold weather, or by working out in real cold or wet weather without the proper wraps on before, during and after the workout.

Absolute rest, heat and massage are the best remedies for sore arms. Infra-red lamps can be used to heat the arm, and massage will get the blood circulating through and around the sore area, thus removing the inflammation and causing any congestion to be broken down and absorbed by the blood stream. Some trainers wrap the arm in a hot dressing for the night to keep it warm and eliminate congestion. Oil of wintergreen, called "hot stuff" in locker room vernacular, is used for the base of the hot dressing. When the muscle of the arm is pulled, absolute rest is essential until the muscle fibers have healed sufficiently to permit the player to start throwing again. He should be sure to proceed very slowly in his practice after the recovery, in order not to place an undue strain on the arm.

Dr. George G. Deaver\* of New York University recommends the following support to relieve the heaviness of the shoulder:

"Apply a pad in the armpit so as to hold the arm in the abducted (away from the body) position. Using a 42-inch triangular bandage, make a sling by placing the bandage on the front of the chest with the apex of the triangle on the clavicle of the injured shoulder. Bend the elbow and place the forearm across the chest. The apex of the triangle is then turned down and tucked under the hand. The lower edge of the bandage is folded over the arm and the ends tied behind the back. This bandage takes the strain off the biceps tendon by supporting the weight of the shoulder and it prevents

painful rotation of the forearm."

A word of warning in regard to massage. Too strenuous a massage may take all the life out of the arm, making the arm feel tired and dead. Light massage is good for tired muscles, but vigorous massage is more detrimental than helpful. The training for the throwing arm can be summarized as follows: (1) Light workouts in early season, increasing the amount of work gradually. (2) Pitchers should get their arms in good shape before throwing curves. (3) Do not throw after the arm feels tired. (4) Keep the arm covered with a woolen sweat shirt or jacket. (5) Massage arm only when necessary and then gently. (6) Give a sore arm plenty of rest with some light massage and heat. (7) Warm up slowly and gradually before every workout to insure the arm from being strained.

## Sprained ankle

With the slide playing such an important role in baseball, sprained and fractured ankles are constant hazards. Most of these injuries occur when the runner, coming into the bag on a close play, decides to slide, changes his mind at the last moment when it is too late, and as a result does not hit the dirt properly, catching his spikes in the ground and turning his ankle. If the foot gets caught in the bag or is prevented from turning by the baseman, a Pott's fracture may result. This break occurs when undue strain is placed on an ankle in an everted (outward) position. There is a greater range of movement when the ankle is inverted, and undue pressure usually results only in a common sprain.

After determining how the injury occurred, the trainer or coach can usually tell the extent of the injury. If the injury is a Pott's fracture, it is absolutely essential that the athlete not be moved. Any further pressure on the ankle is likely to result in a compound fracture. A physician should be immediately summoned to prescribe treatment. Usually the ankle will be put in splints and the athlete will be given a complete two-month rest from further baseball activity. The sprained ankle can be treated by the trainer. (For complete treatment, see April *Scholastic Coach*, "Treatment of Track and Field Injuries," page 7.)

Players should learn to slide so that the spikes of their shoes have no

(Concluded on page 28)

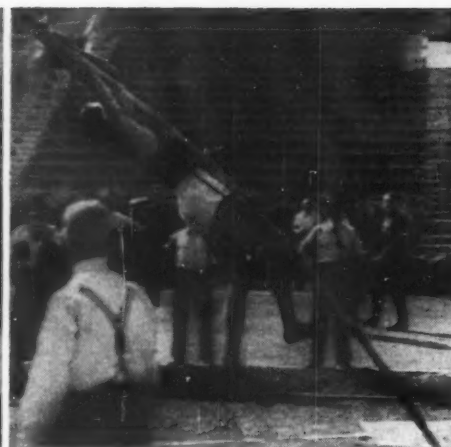
\*Deaver, G. G., "Athletic Injuries in Baseball," *The Athletic Journal*, Vol. XV, May, 1935.



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## EARLE MEADOWS—OLYMPIC CHAMPION

By Dean Cromwell

**P**OLE VAULTING is one event on the program of track and field athletics that requires gymnastic ability, and to develop their coordination and to build up the muscles which require special development for vaulting, athletes should do quite a bit of work on such apparatus as the horizontal bar, parallel bars, gymnastic rings, and the climbing rope.

I'd advise budding vaulters to use a run-way of at least 105 feet. Carry the pole at the side of the body facing forward and keep the point of the pole pointed directly ahead. Don't elevate the pole too high during the carry or speed will be lost getting it into the box. Just a bit higher than the head should be sufficient for the point of the pole.

Referring to the pictures of Meadows in action. No. 1 shows his easy, relaxed stride. He is placing the pole in the box and has brought it directly in front of him, shifting his left hand up close to his right.

The start of the take-off is shown in No. 2. A right-handed vaulter, such as Earle, takes off from his left foot. If this picture were snapped just an instant later it would show that a line drawn from the hands back of the head down to the left heel would be absolutely perpendicular. Note that there is a small space between the hands to help in balancing the body. The elbows are slightly bent to relieve the jerk or shock.

In No. 3 the upswing of the pole has started and Meadows' arms are fully extended and his body is tight against the pole. The closer the body stays to the vaulting pole the less momentum it will take from the pole's upward flight. The right leg at this point has started to rise and aids the pole in its upward lift by continuing forward.

Meadows' body was swinging forward in No. 4 and he is taking advantage of the momentum he has gained in his sprint down the run-way.

The most common error of beginners is their attempt to pull up too soon. Even some of our best vaulters make the mistake of not delaying their pull-up and do not attain the heights that are possible for them. In No. 5 Meadows has started his pull-up and you will note that he has not done so until his pole is almost perpendicular.

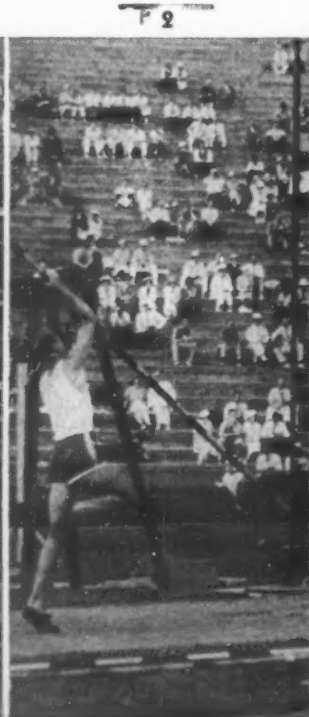
No. 6 shows the pull-up still in progress. He is using a strong kick up with his right leg to help his left in the air.

In No. 7 Meadows is throwing his legs out over the cross-bar.

Arms are fully extended in No. 8 and the pull-up is completed. This is the highest point in the left of the body and, in fact, the legs have already started to come down. Here Meadows is driving down with his hands and kicking his legs down. This downward thrust on the pole puts him in position to bring his arms up quickly over his head and away from the bar and No. 9 shows him as he starts



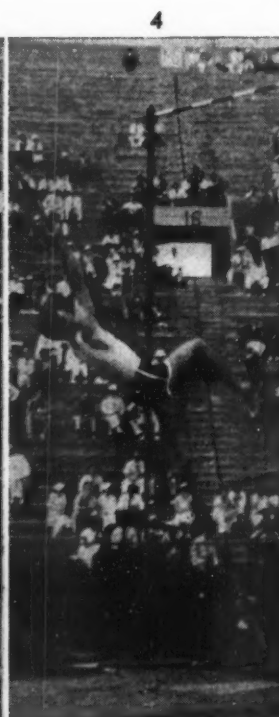
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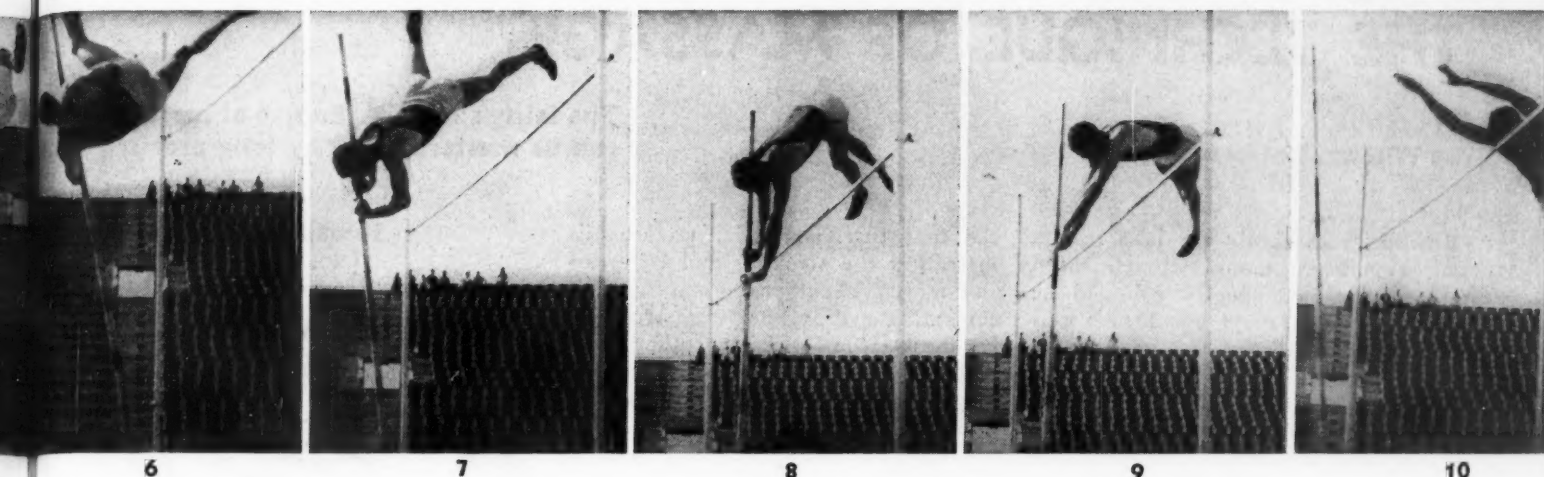
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the throw-away of his arms. Note the straight line of his back.

Meadows started his vault relaxed on the run-way and now he is relaxed again

as he completes the vault in No. 10. There is no tenseness as he drops to the pit feet first. His landing is not shown, but the vaulter should fall over on his shoulders

as he alights on his feet. All of the shock of landing must not be taken by the feet and legs. The fall must always be easy with the body perfectly relaxed.

## GEORGE VAROFF — NATIONAL CHAMPION

By Charles Hunter

**T**HE pictures below reveal the efficiency of Varoff's form. After placing the pole in the box (No. 1), Varoff takes off from the left foot (No. 2), and before putting the muscles of his back and shoulders into play, allows the momentum from his run to carry him as far forward as possible (No. 3).

The legs have crossed the line of the pole in No. 4 and are beginning their ascent to the crossbar. Having taken advantage of his momentum, Varoff, in No. 5, is now calling on his shoulder, arm and back muscles to lift his body to the bar. The legs are rather closely together with the knees bent to avoid striking the bar, and the elbows are beginning to bend as the body is forced upward.

Both legs are reaching for the bar in No. 6 as Varoff throws his body away from the pole and starts to roll over on his left side. No. 7 shows Varoff with both legs over the bar, the quarter turn almost completed. The pole is now almost vertical to the ground and ready to be released. As Varoff pushes away in No. 8, the legs and hips, perfectly relaxed, are starting down. The layout achieved, the arms are now the only threat to

a successful vault. On the way down in No. 9, the body is turning to the left, the left arm is whipped upward and the right is beginning to follow.

Having successfully cleared the bar and well on his way to the ground in No. 10, the tension is over and Varoff is relaxed and ready for his landing. In No. 11 Varoff has completed the full body turn started in No. 6 and will apparently make the first contact with the ground on his left foot. As he lands in No. 12 he rolls over to break the shock of the fall and protects his face with his hands. He has made the official in the straw hat a very happy man.

The pictures show George Varoff's actual record breaking vault of 14 ft. 6½ in. at the national A.A.U. championships on July 4, 1936, at Princeton, N. J., a mark that has been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation as a world's record. However, on April 3, 1937, William Sefton of the University of Southern California soared 14 ft. 7¾ in. in a dual meet between U.S.C. and California.





# THE TECHNIQUE OF MASSAGE\*

By William B. Eisenberg

The fairly simple technique of massage can be mastered only by long practice

**I**N order to obtain the best results in massage manipulations, there are a few fundamental rules to be followed. The room should be well heated and ventilated with no distracting influences which would prevent relaxation of the muscles. Before working on the patient, the masseur should wash his hands thoroughly and make sure that there are no rough surfaces on the skin. The part of the body to be treated should be placed in a position of complete relaxation, as it is impossible to properly apply massage to contracted muscles. The table should be at a height which would allow the masseur to work without bending over too far.

The best results are usually obtained when the masseur works directly on the skin of the patient. As a general rule it is best to remove all clothing from the part, as rolled up underwear and pants, garters, etc. prevent the free circulation of blood. All the parts not being treated should be covered and kept warm.

Every experienced masseur recommends a special lubricant which he thinks gives the best results. There is no therapeutic value in the lubricant, its function is to prevent undesirable friction. Some of the lubricants used are talcum powder, soap lather, vaseline, coco-butter, mineral oil, cold cream, etc. It is better to use ointments from tubes than from jars.

The duration of the treatment depends upon the nature of the case. For any joint, extremity or special part, especially in the acute stage, ten minutes is ample time to produce the desired results. When a general massage is required, a period of thirty to forty minutes is necessary.

There are three, possibly four, types of movements that are included under the general heading of massage; stroking, compression and percussion being the three main divisions and vibration and shaking often included as a fourth. Stroking movements include superficial stroking and deep stroking (effleurage). Friction, kneading and petrissage comprise the compression manipulations and under percussion are a group of tapotement movements—cupping, hacking, slapping, tapping, and beating.

In the accompanying illustrations,

the first three series of pictures illustrating the stroking and compression movements show the masseur concentrating mainly on the gastrocnemius muscle (calf). In the other three series, he demonstrates three varieties of tapotement on the hamstring muscles.

## Superficial Stroking (No. 1)

Though an apparently simple movement, the technique can only be mastered by long practice. The hand is passed over the patient's skin with a slow, gentle and rhythmical movement. The passage of the hands is always in one direction, toward the heart. This form of massage has a soothing reflex effect on the nervous system, producing relaxation of the muscles. While the pressure must be gentle and light, it also must be firm. The hand must be completely relaxed and the time between the beginning and end of each stroke and between strokes should be identical.

Effleurage (deep stroking) is performed with the palmar surface of the hands and fingers. It can be used any place over the body but it is of special value over deep layers of muscles. The hands of the masseur must be carefully moulded to the parts under treatment and should follow the anatomical outline. Effleurage also produces a soothing effect on the nervous system and aids in circulation.

## Friction (No. 2)

This movement is performed with the palmar surface of the hand and the fingers. The palm is closely applied to the skin and passed over the skin in small circles or in other directions. The pressure is moderate and the movement should have a certain rhythm. In the illustrations, the masseur is demonstrating the technique with long, vertical passages. While the friction series of illustrations resemble superficial stroking on the surface, there are two distinct differences. The pressure is lighter in superficial stroking and the hands are carefully following the anatomical outline. Friction is useful in the treatment of sprains, dislocations and inflammation of joints as it promotes the absorption of effusions.

## Kneading (No. 3)

Kneading is a modified form of friction, more superficial and extensive. The muscles are pressed and rolled upon the underlying tissues. This aids in the removal of waste products from muscles and helps to restore tonus to the muscle. Petrissage is similar to kneading except that in the former, the tissues are grasped in one or both hands and lifted as much as possible.

## Tapotement (Nos. 4, 5 and 6)

Tapotement is valuable to improve defective circulation and is beneficially employed when the functional activity of the skin is impaired. It helps develop weak and wasted muscle. The movements consist of a series of short, sharp blows in rapid succession, the hands striking alternately with the motion from the wrist joint only.

The technique of cupping is demonstrated in No. 4. The hands are held partly open forming a concave arch. In hacking (No. 5), the ulnar side of the fingers strikes the patient first. Beating, No. 6, is performed with half-closed fists.

## Physiological changes

Massage produces certain physiological changes on the direct point of application and on general body functions. The primary effect is on the skin. The secretory activity of the skin is increased by rubbing, and the hand produces a cleaning effect in that the superficial layers of the skin as well as a part of the greasy deposits are removed. By friction, excretion through the skin can be increased over 50 percent. Fat people usually select massage as a means of reducing, but experiments have proven that massage has no effect on reducing fat tissue.

Muscle, fatigued by work or elasticity, will be more quickly and more thoroughly restored by massage than by rest of the same duration. The products of fatigue which accumulate in the muscle are more quickly absorbed by the circulation after massage. Kneading probably gives the best results of any one manipulation.

The various forms of tapotement are a powerful stimulant to the nervous system. Correctly applied stroking movements are conducive to relaxation and sleep.

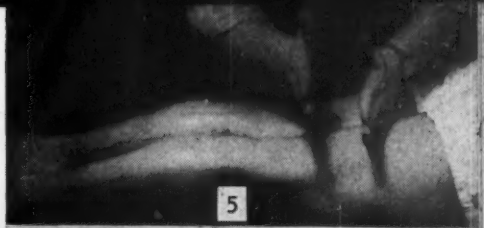
\*The following books have been used as reference: Bucholz, C. N., *Therapeutic Exercise and Massage*, Lea and Febiger, 1917; Pemberton, R. and others, *Massage*, Jr. *Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1930; Despard, L., *Text Book of Massage*, London, 1920.



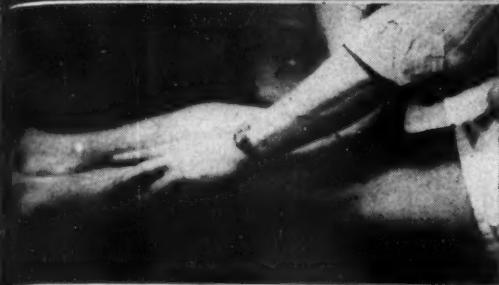
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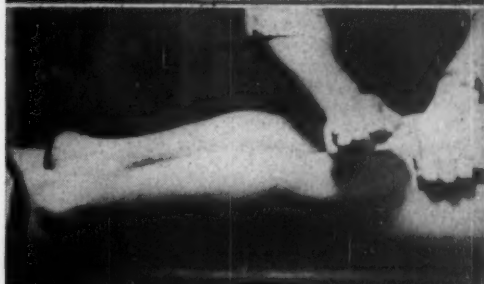
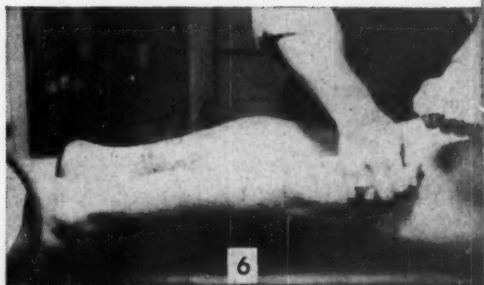
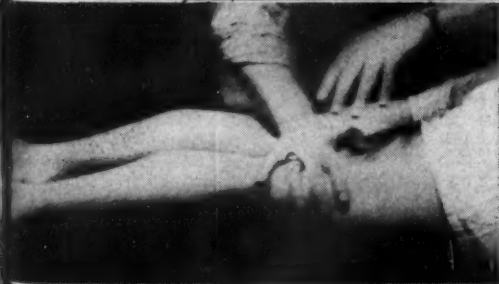
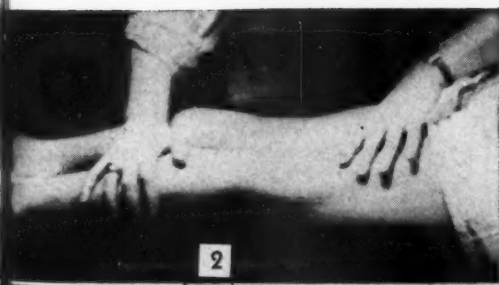
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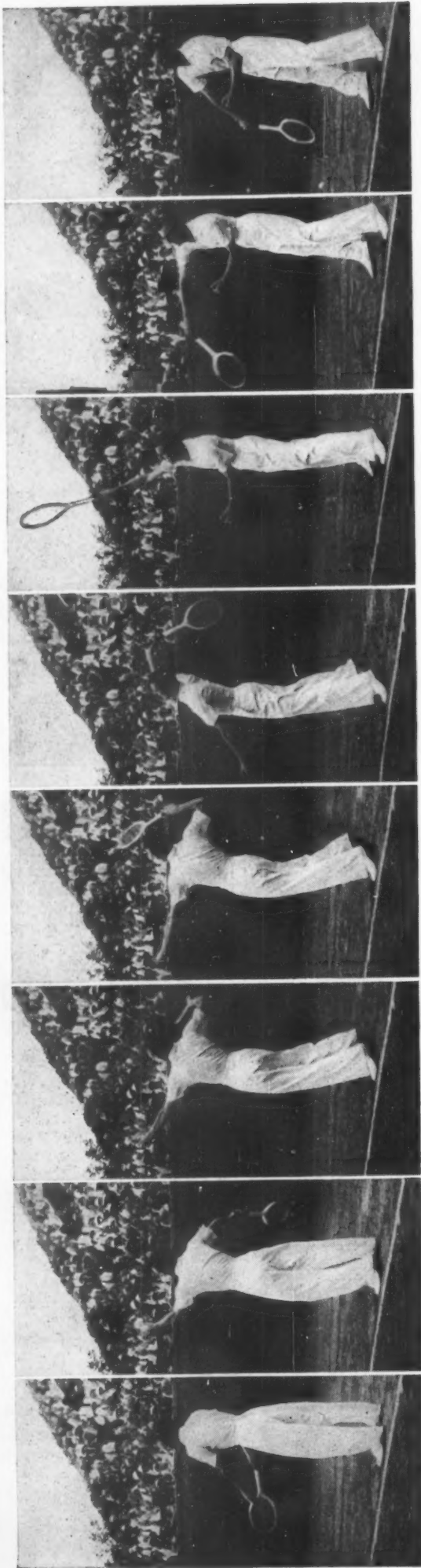
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# SERVICE PLEASE

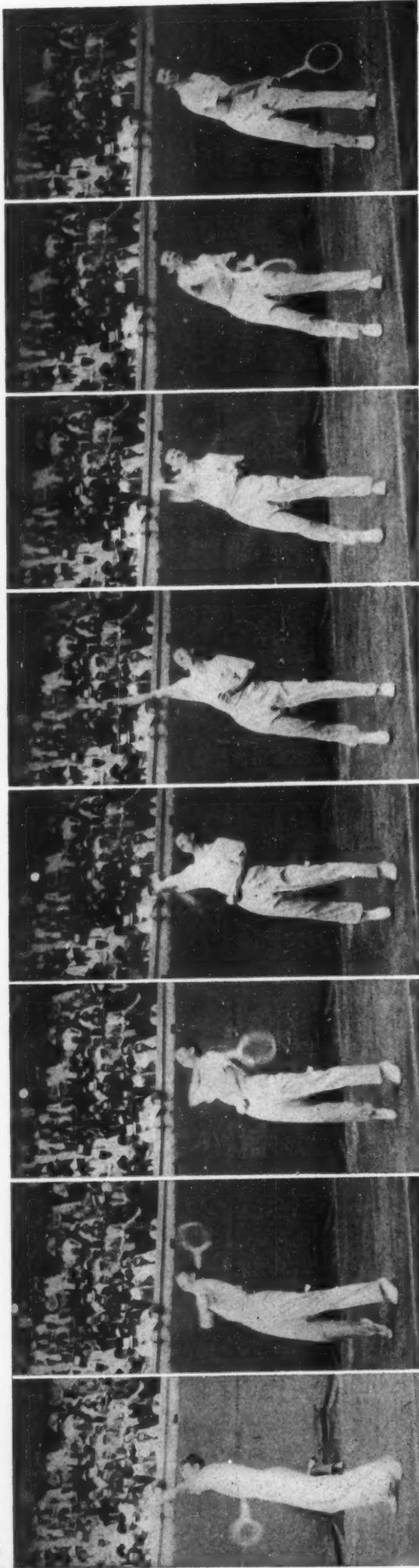
FRED PERRY • DONALD BUDGE



The tennis service, rhythmically and effectively made, is one of the most difficult acts of coordination in all sports. One need look no further than the nearest tennis court where young people are playing for confirmation of this. Tapping and pushing the ball

jerily, they serve without purpose or confidence. Coaching and guidance can be furthered by studying the form of the great players of the game. Above we see the distinctive service of Fred Perry, characterized by the preliminary "measuring of his

opponent" seen in the first picture. Thus he sizes up the position of his opponent and decides on the placement of the ball. He invariably bounces the ball as he adjusts himself at the baseline, and brings racquet and ball together before starting his windup.



Dissected, the service consists of these vital parts: stance, toss-up of the ball, wind-up of the racquet, backswing (little loop) of the racquet behind the head, shift of weight to the ball and toes of the forward foot, application of the desired spin (direction

racquet strikes ball and action of wrist at contact) full extension of the arm (arm and racquet in line) at contact with ball, follow-through. In the above pictures we see a practice service by Donald Budge. In competition he stands closer to the baseline.

Note the extreme back-drop of the racquet in making the little loop (third picture). Much of the momentum which makes Budge's serve so powerful is generated in this loop. Beginners find it one of the most difficult parts of the service to time properly.



## Swing and Step

By Archie Roberts

**F**ROM the moment the player steps into the batter's box until he finishes his swing there are many details the coach must carefully check in order to discover whether the player is getting the most out of his batting. The stance must be an easy and natural one. The body should be upright with no unnatural bend from the waist. The weight should be evenly distributed, the knees slightly relaxed and the batter facing the pitcher from over his left shoulder (right-handed batter).

In gripping the bat, the hands should be held together about one or two inches above the end. The bat should be brought back until the left arm is almost straight with both the arms and the elbows away from the body and in a comfortable position. Against the average pitcher, the batter should take a stance in the middle of the batter's box, making sure to keep the feet on a parallel line and both shoulders level.

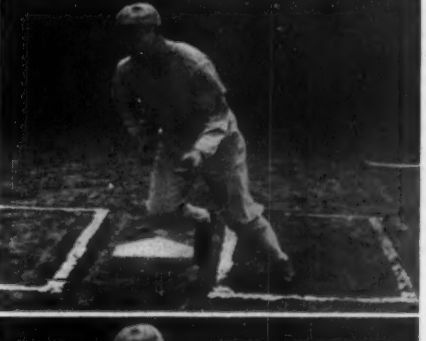
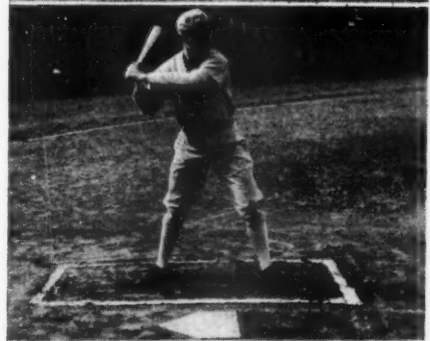
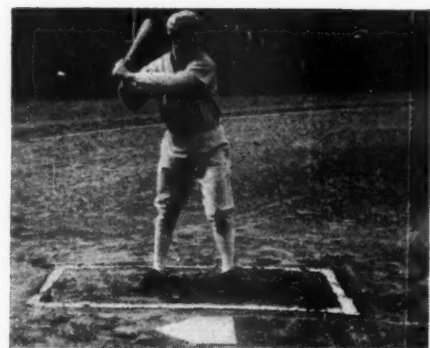
A glance at the first illustration on the left shows the batter demonstrating all these correct techniques while preparing to step into a pitch. His left foot is barely off the ground and beginning to take its step. In the second illustration the step has almost been completed. Power is being applied in the third illustration. The weight has now been transmitted to the front foot and the bat, with all the force of the shoulders behind it, is coming around.

In the fourth illustration the ball has been hit. The left toe has been slightly "opened," as in golf, to allow the hips full freedom in pivoting. The wrist, forearm and upper half of the right arm are on a flat plane.

The batter is following through in the fifth and last illustrations. Note the straight line from the head to the heel of the right leg. The combined hip and leg pivot is completed and the entire weight is up front. Watch the head carefully throughout the entire strip of pictures. Never does it vary from its original position but follows the course of the ball from the time it leaves the pitcher's hand until it has been hit and on its way to the fielders.

### Step to First Base

**A**N important detail sometimes overlooked is the first step in the transition of a hitter into a runner. For a right-handed batter, the first step should be off the right foot. In the first two illustrations on the right, the batter has just finished a healthy cut at the ball. He begins to rid himself of the bat in the third illustration. At this point inexperienced players often drop the bat and start toward first off their forward, or left foot. This crossing of feet not only slows up the runner but often causes him to stumble. The last three illustrations show the correct technique.



# NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL REVIEW

**T**HIS past season was basketball's most prosperous since the depression; probably the best in its history. While accurate attendance figures covering the entire season are not available, evidence of the sport's present high status is to be noted in the annual table of statistics (pages 20 and 21) of state high school tournament play, compiled annually by SCHOLASTIC COACH. From practically every state come jubilant reports of record crowds, jammed gymnasiums.

Five states—California, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware and Michigan—continue their policy of not holding a state championship to decide the best team (or teams, in case of division by classes) in the state. This is one less than last year, when Tennessee was numbered among the group.

With the exception of Delaware, each of these states, of course, sponsors or sanctions regional play. In California and Michigan a champion is determined for each of two geographical sections of the state.

The only high school championship of national scope continues to be the National Catholic High School tournament held annually at Loyola University in Chicago. The New England championship tournament is the only official inter-state sectional basketball championship in the United States. The only other tournament reaching over state boundaries is the Eastern States Tournament, an eight-team invitation affair in Glens Falls, N. Y.

The SCHOLASTIC COACH survey confirmed the general impression that the zone defense had replaced the man-to-man defense in thousands of schools. Fourteen states reported that this type of defense was the most common type in use by teams in the championship tournaments.

On offense, play is still greatly varied. In Indiana many teams were involved in long shooting duels with the offense based on a percentage system. But in Southern California, the set types of offense that practically disappeared in 1936 came back into popular favor. The fast break was still a favorite offensive maneuver in most states but, surprisingly, some states reported that the fast break was effectively combined with a strict man-to-man defense. Heretofore, this quick method of attack was used mostly by teams with a zone defense. The fact that the zone defense is an ideal set-up from which to spring the fast break, made the combination of a zone and a fast break popular with coaches.

## Interstate Champions

**A**FTER winning the state championship of Connecticut, Hillhouse High of New Haven entered the New England championship, and won for Connecticut the only official approved interstate sectional basketball championship in the United States, conducted under the auspices of the New England Assn. of Secondary School Principals. The tournament this year was held at Portland, Maine, with eight teams entered from six



Action between Hillhouse, Connecticut and New England champions, and Roger Ludlowe.

New England states. These were the state champions, with Connecticut and Massachusetts having added representation by their runners-up.

Hillhouse defeated Burlington of Vermont in the final game to preserve an unbeaten record over the entire season. Burlington and Hillhouse were both extremely cautious, Hillhouse deploying into a zone defense and refusing to come out for the ball. Burlington was content to pass the ball around just outside the edge of the zone. The total attendance for the tournament was 12,000 with 3,000 at the final game.

Brown Prep of Philadelphia repeated their 1936 triumph in the unofficial Eastern States invitation tournament held at Glens Falls, N. Y. Four states were represented in the eight-team tournament. After a narrow squeeze over their Scarsborough first-round opponents, Brown Prep romped through Baldwin of Long Island, 40 to 14, and Morristown of New Jersey, 46 to 34, to win the crown.

## National Catholic Tournament

**I**N the 14th annual National Catholic interscholastic tournament, Fenwick High of Oak Park defeated Catholic High of Joliet for the championship. Both teams are members of the Chicago Catholic High School League and finished one-two, respectively, in their league schedule.

The championship game was a thriller. Fenwick jumped away to a 14 to 0 lead at the end of the first quarter, but Joliet fought back stubbornly and only lost by a two-point margin. Both teams played a man-to-man defense and very few bad passes were thrown. Larry Ryan was the sparkplug of the Fenwick team, making several sensational one-handed shots. Bob White kept the losers in the game by his all-round play, working more as a feeder than a scorer. The two teams both worked around a single pivot.

The majority of teams used a man-to-man defense, some switching freely and others playing a strict man-to-man. De La Salle of Chicago, 1936 champion, used a forcing zone very effectively in the first round but was eliminated in the second round by a team of excellent ball-handlers, St. Patrick of Kankakee.

La Salle Institute of Philadelphia, which finished fourth, was voted the best-coached team and Campion Academy of Prairie Du Chien, Wis., the best offensive team. La Salle were small, clever ball-handlers and fine set shots. They either broke directly from a weave or, if the defensive team dropped back, they would get set quickly and shoot over the defense. Campion displayed a very set offense, each play starting at a signal by one of the guards.

Benedictine High of Richmond, Va., had a good team and used either a 2-1-2 defense or a man-to-man. They were big, fast and clever ball-handlers. They moved the ball around very much like eastern teams, and came through to win the consolation championship.

The teams, in general, played smart heads-up ball and showed marked improvement over the general play of previous tournaments.

L. D. SACHS

## Mass. Small Schools

**I**N the Small Public High School Tournament held at Massachusetts State College, the participating teams are selected by a group of high school principals. The tournament is divided into two classes, the original eight-team competition for schools whose enrollment is less than 500, and a more recent development, the four-school event, for schools just over 500. Teams selected for the tournaments are announced by the committee of principals during the second or third week in January, eliminating, to



some extent, the championship angle. Yet four league winners and two second-place teams were among this year's participants.

The veteran Sacred Heart High team of Holyoke, 1936 champions, successfully defended their title in 1937. Although the team was small and light, their tight, smartly switching man-to-man defense proved impregnable against all types of offenses. Dalton, the other finalist, used a combination of either a fast break or a deliberate offense with a man-to-man defense.

In the four-school division, Adams, last-placers in the Northern Berkshire league, proved that they were a better team than their record would indicate by upsetting Greenfield, the pre-tournament favorite, in the first round and defeating Turner Falls in the final for the title.

With few exceptions, variations of the slow-breaking offense and the man-to-man defense were the favorite styles of play. On different occasions, five teams started their respective games with a zone defense but four of them were forced to switch to the man-to-man defense. A fast break was used sparingly by several teams.

Close to 5,000 spectators paid their way into the M. S. C. gymnasium for the finals. After a nip-and-tuck battle, Dalton led Sacred Heart 19 to 18 at the end of the third quarter. The Hearts ran up six consecutive points in the first five minutes of the final period and Dalton was through despite a valiant rally in the closing minutes.

Adams eked out a 17-15 win over Turner Falls in another closely contested game. With the score tied at 15-15 and only 46 seconds left to play, Adams' right guard, Wotkowicz, eluded his man and dropped in a pretty basket.

### Shooting Bees in Indiana

SIXTEEN regional winners, sometimes referred to as the "Big Sixteen," entered the semi-finals in quest of Indiana's high school basketball championship. The semi-final tournament was held in four centers—Vincennes, Indianapolis, Muncie, and Logansport.

Central of Fort Wayne eliminated Muncie and went on to win over Warsaw. Hammond defeated Logansport but fell before Rochester in the night game. At Vincennes, Martinsville and Huntingburg fought through the final game, the latter winning it. In Indianapolis, Anderson worked their way into the four-team final by defeating North Vernon.

Of the four teams in the grand finale, three had built their offenses on the "percentage" system. Huntingburg, Fort Wayne and Rochester took their shots freely and relied on a good shooting average to win. Anderson was a defensive team, stressing possession. In the opening game Huntingburg of the south shot it out with Fort Wayne of the north, Huntington winning 30 to 28. The second game of the afternoon brought the Rochester Zebras and the Anderson Indians together in a very cautious and conservative affair. Anderson finished in front, 28 to 16.

The final game found the Huntingburg Hunters after the Anderson Indians. After a free-shooting first quarter which ended with Anderson on the long end of an 11 to 6 score, the Indians slowed up their game to stress possession and a

(Continued on next page)

# Paul Waner

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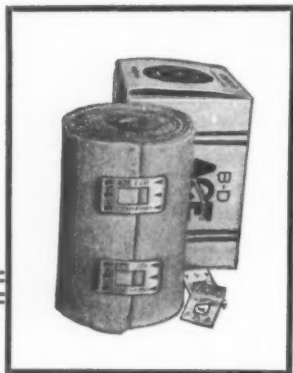
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strong defense. Anderson won both the game and state title, 33 to 23.

The Anderson team was built around their center, Hughes, who is 6 ft. 3½ in. and Higginbotham, a 6 ft. 1½ in. guard. One forward was past the six foot mark and the other guard and forward were both 5 ft. 11 in. Hughes controlled the tip at center and played the offensive backboard whenever possible. Higginbotham played the ball off the defensive backboard and fed a pair of fast-breaking forwards.

The Anderson offense was built around an inside block on the side of the floor. The ball was passed from one side of the floor to the other by the guards with the post man blocking on the side opposite the ball.

There are no pre-season favorites in Indiana. The size of the school is no criterion upon which to base the strength of its basketball team. Of the 64 teams in regional play, 12 were representing towns of less than 1,000 population. Of the 16 teams to reach the semi-finals, six were representing towns of less than 6,000. In the final round, two of the four teams were from towns of less than 3,600. The smaller teams of the state do not wish to be classified as to their enrollment. The reason for this is perhaps two-fold; one is the fact that proceeds of the first elimination tourney is pro-rated and distributed among participating schools; second is the fact that smaller schools may score an upset victory over a larger school and add color to the tournament.

ARCHIE R. CHADD

## Skillful Play in Illinois

**I**NTEREST in high school basketball in Illinois continued to increase during the 1936-37 season. A greater number of boys participated and the attendance was considerably larger than in past years. Joliet defeated Decatur, 1936 champions, in the championship game of the 16-team state final tournament.

Against Decatur, Joliet jumped into a lead in the first few minutes and this lead was never relinquished. Against the Decatur zone defense, Savich of Joliet stood flat-footed 30 or 40 feet out and consistently used a chest push shot with deadly accuracy. When he was covered, Hagen and Winston proved to be dangerous marksmen. If the longer tries were not successful, Winston and Ashenbrenner took the rebounds and either made follow-up bat tries or tapped the ball to a teammate in the corner of the floor. The acrobatic Benny Macuk was all over the floor and was successful in tries made from almost every conceivable position.

The Joliet team was well balanced. They used a man-to-man defense and often followed the opponents into the latter's back court. On offense they did not hesitate to try from a distance provided their taller players were in position for rebounds. On various occasions they drew the defense out far enough to work the ball in for lay-up shots underneath the basket.

The tournament was marked with a great number of closely contested games. Nearly all of the sixteen games were of such a nature that the winner was in doubt until the final minutes of play. Three of the sixteen teams used a zone defense. These were Wells of Chicago, Woodstock and Decatur. The Woodstock defense was a 2-1-2. Wells used a 3-2

formation and the Decatur defense took the form of a 3-2 but shifted into a 2-3 or a 1-2-2 depending on the opponents and the distance from which the opponents made tries for field goals. Fourteen of the sixteen teams used a fast-break offense and on numerous occasions tried long passes almost the entire length of the court in an attempt to feed a player who had outrun the defense. Decatur and Athens used a deliberate offense. Many of the teams sent at least two defensive players into the opponents' back court in order to worry the ball-handlers and to prevent accurate passing.

There were more attempts at field goals from a distance than has been the case in past years. Players did not hesitate to use the chest push shot from a distance of 30 or 40 feet. They then depended on driving in for the rebound and were often able to obtain several tries on rebounds.

There seemed to be an unusual number of "lift" shots, where the player with either one or both hands leaped in the air and lifted the ball toward the basket. On such occasions the backboard was not used. As a matter of fact a great majority of the players attempted their tries at the ring rather than the backboard. The backboard was used only for tries made within a distance of eight to ten feet of the basket. Only a few teams consistently used the pivot-post method of offense. Among these teams were Wells and Decatur. These teams used a post man on either side of the lane at about the spot where the straight lines meet the free-throw circle. They then depended on spot passing where the passer fired direct bullet or bounce passes to a given spot without turning or looking to see whether a teammate was in that spot. The Wells team often turned these spot passes into bat passes to a teammate near the basket.

Another outstanding feature of the tournament was the ball-handling of a number of the players who were able to fake the opponent out of position through wrapping the hand and wrist around the ball and making their passes or tries after a fake over the head or across the body. Several of the players who were especially gifted with these prehensile fingers, wrists and forearms were Park, Minick, Hansen, Bogdanski, and Winston.

The 1936-37 rules seemed to have a beneficial effect on the games throughout the season. There was almost no evidence of stalling tactics, and yet the play was of the planned variety rather than of the reckless fire engine type. Both the players and the spectators seemed to like plenty of action and the game as it was played this season provided this feature.

H. V. PORTER

## Hamilton Crowned in Ohio

**A**FTER wading through a 24-game schedule without tasting defeat, Hamilton High cleaned up their four state final tournament foes and won the Class A championship of Ohio, defeating Massillon in the final game. The attendance this year, 25,335, was much larger than last year and the second largest in the history of the tournament. The 1936 Newark champions were eliminated in the first round, 42 to 22, by Massillon.

While not the largest team, Hamilton was one of the fastest and cleverest teams in the tournament. They were exceptionally fine shots and scored 180 points in four games for an average of 45 per game. This high powered offense

combined with a tight man-to-man defense spelled defeat to all opponents throughout the 1936-37 season. Their offense was built around a double pivot combination that could shoot right- or left-handed or pass out to their sharp shooting guards.

Screens were sometimes set up by the pivot men to assist each other in their cuts across court. This team played cool, smart basketball throughout the tournament. The boys are mostly seniors and showed the benefits of good coaching and experience over a period of years.

Massillon, runner-up in Class A, was also an outstanding team with a record of 22 wins and 2 losses. They used a 2-1-2 zone defense which was very effective, the team compiling the best defensive record of any team in the tournament. Buttermore, a forward, and Edwards, center, were outstanding for their work under the basket both offensively and defensively. In the final game they led Hamilton 20 to 14 at the half, only the fine all-round play and sharp shooting of Hamilton enabling the latter to pull out with the championship.

The Class B games were just as thrilling as those in Class A. In the first round, Amsterdam defeated Sandusky, 1936 champions, 18 to 10. Enon and Ontario, both undefeated in their regular season, lost their first games; Enon to Canal Fulton, 52 to 39, and Ontario to Upper Arlington, 34 to 21.

Upper Arlington won the Class B championship in a decisive fashion scoring 145 points in four games to their opponents' 98. Their offense consisted of the single pivot attack with Captain Graf, their 185-pound left-handed forward, playing on the pivot.

Faught, a forward, and Lucas, a sharp-shooting guard, were exceptionally fine shots from the floor, and to their high scoring average goes a great deal of credit for Arlington's success. To Captain Graf, however, goes the credit for the fighting spirit and cool leadership which was instrumental in always keeping his team in the race. During the regular season, the champions won 22 out of 23 games.

Upper Arlington and Lockland, Class B finalists, both used the zone defense. Eleven of the sixteen Class B teams used the zone. The most common types were the 1-2-2 and the 2-1-2.

Recent rule changes have no doubt brought about a more interesting and better brand of ball. The use of the fast-break offense by a majority of teams and the variety of defenses is increasing spectator interest as indicated by the large attendance figures.

In this state, it seems that the 3-second rule has resulted in a marked increase in the number of zone defenses.

W. G. KESLER

#### Best in New England

**T**he Hillhouse High of New Haven go the highest basketball honors of Connecticut and all of New England. The Hillhouse team first annexed the Class A title of Connecticut and followed it up the next week with a victory in the New England championship tournament. (See page 14.) Branford won in the Connecticut B division, and Staples High of Westport clinched the title in Class C-D.

Hillhouse, entering the tournament after 19 straight victories, hurdled Roger Ludlowe of Fairfield, 42-21, in the opening

(Continued on next page)

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round; continued on to defeat Weaver of Hartford, 34-19, in the quarter-finals; and entered the finals by trouncing Meriden, 1936 champions, 36-23.

Branford defeated Robert Fitch, 43-14, in the opening round and Naugatuck, 31-21, in the semi-finals. Staples defeated Portland, 42-18 in the preliminaries; Tourtellotte, 26-18, in the semi-finals; and Farmington, 26-23, in the finals to capture the C-D crown.

A crowd of 5,000 packed the New Haven arena for the finals of Classes A and B. Branford defeated Lyman Hall, 38-17, in the opening game and won the right to challenge the runner-up in Class A to represent Connecticut in the New England championships at Portland, Maine. The final game between Hillhouse and Bristol for the championship was a classic. For 27 minutes of play, Bristol led by a narrow margin, the score by quarters showing Bristol out in front 8-7, 14-10 and 19-15. In the last five minutes of play, Hillhouse rose to the heights by scoring 16 quick points and winning 34 to 24. Bristol defeated Branford the next week in the Yale gymnasium, 30-20.

The Connecticut tournaments were tremendously successful from every point of view. A paid attendance of over 27,000 exceeded by far the crowds of previous years and the sportsmanship and officiating were outstanding. A new system of qualification for this year's tournament did much to increase interest. The competition was open to all, in contrast to the previous year's policy of choosing the eight best teams in each class. The 1936 plan placed a terrific strain on the leading teams throughout the regular season in maintaining a winning average, while this year's method eased the strain and contributed to a better physical and mental condition for the finals.

There has been much discussion in Connecticut, as in other states, concerning the zone defense. This type of system was used by almost every team in the state and was very much in evidence at the state finals. Hillhouse presented a zone which few teams could penetrate either in the state tournament or at the New England championships. Bristol used it with success but Branford played a man-to-man system.

HUBERT J. CANNON

### Nevada Title Decided by Point

**D**ISPLAYING a sturdy defense and an excellent slow-breaking offense, Carson City won the state championship for the second year in succession. Coach McElroy built his entire offense around his two veteran guards, Captain Geno Lencioni and Alfred Congdon. Congdon was an exceptional long shot and Lencioni was very clever at screening for him.

The final game against Reno was decided by one point on a foul in the last 40 seconds of play. With Reno missing its lay-up shots, Carson City jumped into a 16 to 3 lead at half time. Coming back in the second half, the Reno quintet tied the score at 22 all, but with less than a minute left to play Lencioni sunk a foul to provide the Carson City margin of victory. Congdon made six long shots and two fours to lead the scorers with 14 points.

Carson City was the only finalist to use a slow-breaking offense. The other teams employed the fast break whenever possible and resorted to set plays when the fast break failed. Carson City and Reno

relied more on screen plays than the other teams. All eight finalists used a man-to-man defense, usually picking up their men as they crossed the center line. The man-to-man defensive coverage over the entire floor was used to force play by the teams that dropped behind in the score. Only one team attempted to combine both the man-to-man and zone defenses.

H. E. FOSTER

### Kentucky Attendance Records Fall

**T**HE state championship of Kentucky was won by little Midway High by defeating another small school, Inez, in the final game, 30 to 22. These two teams were studded with seniors who had had approximately four years of experience as regulars.

The Midway team was led by Jack Penn, a brilliant floor man and natural leader. Two other outstanding players were Armon Portwood at forward, and Ernest Jefferson at guard. Portwood is a sophomore and the other two boys are seniors. The Inez team was led by Ward at center and Kirk at forward, both seniors.

The winners of the first round of games in Lexington were Midway, Pilot Oak, Maysville, St. Xavier, Monticello, Inez, Hazard and Newport. Winners of the second round included Midway, St. Xavier, Inez, and Hazard.

The tournament broke all records for attendance. It was necessary in the semi-finals and finals to stop selling tickets and close the doors. There were approximately 23,000 people in attendance during the six sessions of the tournament. The tournament this year was played on a floor 74 by 50 ft. instead of 96 by 50 feet as in past years, and the change proved popular.

WILLIAM J. FOSTER

### Small School Wins in Oregon

**L**ITTLE Bellfountain High School defeated mighty Lincoln from Portland, 35 to 21, in the concluding game of the Oregon basketball championship tournament at the Willamette University gymnasium in Salem. Lincoln had been conceded to be the most powerful team in the state.

Bellfountain High School is located in the hills of Benton County; its total enrollment is 30 students—18 boys and 12 girls. The school has two teachers, one of whom is the principal and coach, Burton Lemmon. This same "Bill" Lemmon is just completing his first year of teaching and coaching. He was graduated last year from Willamette University where he was a four-year letterman in basketball.

Lemmon's team were masterful in every department of play; expert and accurate in passing, close checking in guarding, and a fast break coupled with a modified zone defense that included a man-to-man defense made them an exceptionally hard team to score upon. They were handicapped in their last two games by having to play against opposing centers who controlled the tip from center, but the "giant killers," as they were quickly named, did not allow this handicap to worry them. They played for the breaks, and once in possession they held on to the ball until they were able to get in a shot. This little team set up a new record by converting eight free throws for eight

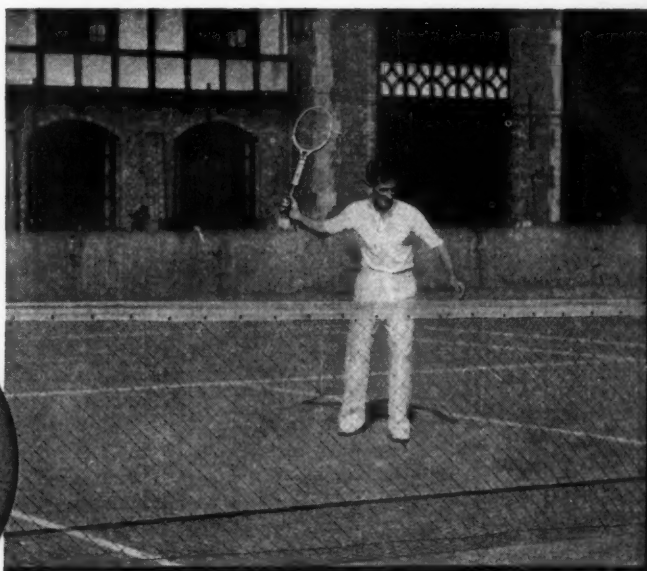
(Continued on page 22)



# "TOPS"

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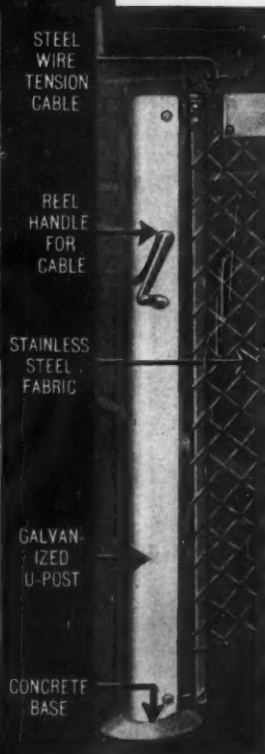
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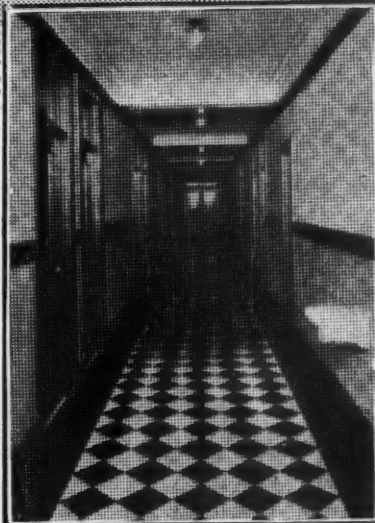
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## State High School Basketball Tournaments, 1937

Comments on Zone Defense	Fees Paid to Official	Admission Final Game Only	Price Tournament Single Game Ticket	Attendance at Final Session	Total Attendance During Tournament	No. of Schools (Total in Final Tournament)	No. of Schools in State Association Basketball During 1936-37 Season	Runner-up	Winner
While a few teams used the zone defense, none of these teams reached the finals.	\$25.00 for tourn.	No season ticket. to all games, 50c.	Admission	400	1,250	16	285	Phillips, Birmingham	Woodlawn, Birmingham
Majority of teams, including champion and runner-up, used zone defense.	\$25.00 + for tourn.	50c	\$1.00, students \$1.50, adults	1,000	4,000	16	55	Florence	Peoria
Few teams used zone defense, no teams that did reached the finals.	\$50.00 for tourn.	50c	\$1.00, students \$2.00, adults	1,000	3,500	24	450	Sr.—Little Rock Jr.—Violet Hill	Sr.—Jonesboro Jr.—Jonesboro
NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN CALIFORNIA see text for sectional tournaments									
A few teams occasionally dropped into a zone defense. Champions and runner-up used man-to-man.	\$75.00 for tourn.	50c	\$2.00, students \$2.50, adults		11,000	16	200	College Hlgh, Greeley	Longmont
Most teams, including champion and runner-up, used zone defense.	\$10.00 per game + 5c per mile	A and B—50c C-D—40c	No season ticket. Admission to A and B games, 50c; to C-D games, 25c.	6,000	14,000	8 in each class		A—Hillhouse New Haven B—Branford C—D—Staples Westport	
NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN DELAWARE									
	\$85.00 for tourn.	No season ticket. Admission to all games—students, 25c; adults, 50c.				6	300	Plant, Tampa	Andrew Jackson
Champion and one other finalist used zone defense. Spectators did not like it.	\$80.00 for tourn.	25c	\$1.00, students \$2.00, adults	2,500	7,000	8	160	B—Canton C—Morgan D—Cottontale	B—Oella C—Pulaski D—Eagle Grove
Successful long shots ruined effectiveness of the few zone defenses in evidence.	\$60.00 + for tourn.	75c	\$1.50, students \$3.00, adults	7,000	45,000	16	918	Devatur	Joliet
None of the finalists depended on zone defense.	\$60.00 for tourn.	75c	\$1.25	15,000	30,000	4	804	Huntingburg	Anderson
Majority of teams used the zone. Spectators expressed disapproval. Champions relied on both types.	\$60.00 for tourn.	50c-75c	\$2.50	7,800	40,000	16	892	Marshalltown	Melrose
Almost every team used a zone defense or combination of man-to-man and zone.	A—\$60 + for tourn. B—\$40 + for tourn.	75c-\$1.00	\$1.25, students \$1.50-\$2.50, adults	A—5,000 B—2,500	A—17,500 B—8,000	16 in each class	600	A—Chanute B—Downs	A—Norton B—Sacred Heart Salina
Eleven of 16 finalists used man-to-man. Champion used both zone and man-to-man.	\$150.00 for tourn.	\$1.00	50c, students 75c, adults	5,300	20,000	16	543	Inez	Midway
Majority of teams, including champions, used zone defense.	\$10.00 per day	No season ticket. Admission to all games, 50c.				18	371	Coushatta	Pleasant Hill
Criticism for slow games was leveled at teams using the delayed offense, and not against the zone defense.				2,000	13,000 all tournaments	2	175	Deering	Winslow
While several teams used a combination of the zone and man-to-man defense, most teams used the strict man-to-man.	\$3 + per game	No season ticket. Admission to all games, 15c and 25c.		1,200	5,000	17		Cambridge	Allegany
NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN MASSACHUSETTS see text for Small Pub. H. S. tournament									
No teams reaching finals used zone defense.	\$40.00 for tourn.	50c-\$1.00	No season ticket. Single admissions, 50c-75c		25,000		700	No state-wide finals. Upper Peninsula and Lower Peninsula championships in different classes. See text under "Michigan Peninsula."	
Champion only team using the man-to-man who advanced to finals.	\$75.00 for tourn.	\$1.00-\$1.25	\$2.00	7,500	23,000	8	439	Virginia	Edison Minneapolis
Two most interesting games featured one of teams with zone defense. In each case team with zone lost.	\$15.00 per game	15c-25c		1,200	2,500	4 in each class	500	Boys—Fulton Girls—Beulah Hubbard	Boys—Sumrall Girls—Chalybeate
No team reaching finals used zone defense.	\$40.00 + for finals	\$1.00	none, students \$1.00, adults \$1.50, students \$2.50, adults	2,000	2,500	4	175	Springfield	Maryville
Every team used man-to-man defense.		25c-50c		1,410	4,390	8	29	Reno	Carson City
Man-to-man was the favorite type of defense.		\$1.10	\$2.50	1,500	5,000	8		A—Nashua B—Groveton	A—Berlin B—Groveton

Every team used man-to-man defense.	25c-50c	1,410	4,396	8	29	NEVADA	Carson City
Man-to-man was the favorite type of defense.	\$1.10	\$2.50	5,000	8		NEW HAMPSHIRE	A—Nashua B—Appleton
Only 1 out of the 12 finalists used zone defense.	\$15.00 per game 50c. students \$1.00, adults	3,550	7,000	4 in each group	66	NEW JERSEY	IV—Asbury Park III—Weehawken II—Princeton I—Bogota
Several teams using zone eliminated quickly. Teams playing against it were willing to move ball right into zone.	\$50.00 for tourn. \$1.25, high \$2.00, adults	1,600	7,000	16		NEW MEXICO	Albuquerque
NO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN NEW YORK see text for "Eastern States" tournament at Glens Falls							
Both champions and runners-up relied on man-to-man defenses.	35c. students 50c. adults	700		2 in each class	64	NORTH CAROLINA	A—Greenville B—West End
Three finalists used zone defense. Champion used man-to-man and runner-up, the zone.	\$1.00-\$1.25 \$1.75-\$2.50	3,800	7,500	8	190	NORTH DAKOTA	A—Bismarck B—Graton
While 13 of the 32 finalists used zone defense, there was very little stalling by opposing teams.	No season ticket. Admission to all games, 50c-75c.	6,000	25,335	32	1,050	OHIO	A—Massillon B—Lockland
Large majority favored man-to-man defense.	25c-50c \$1.00, students \$2.00, adults	1,800	4,000	32	700	OKLAHOMA	A—Tulsa Cent. B—Haskell C—Goodwell Girls—Hardisty
Most teams used zone defense. Champions relied on a combination man-to-man and zone.	\$1.00 \$1.50, students \$3.50, adults	3,000	14,000	16	250	OREGON	A—Lincoln B—Chiloquin
Majority of teams used zone defense.	\$15.00-\$25.00 + per game No season ticket. Admission to all games, students, 50c.; adults, 75c.; at gate, \$1.00.	1,872	17,946	12	725	PENNSYLVANIA	Newport Township
Most teams, including champion, used zone defense.	No season ticket. Admission to all games, 25c. students; 50c. adults.			8 in each class		RHODE ISLAND	A—Pawtucket B—St. Raphael C—North Kingston
Majority of teams used man-to-man defense.	10c-40c No season ticket. Single admissions, 10c-25c	1,000	5,000	28	150	SOUTH CAROLINA	A—Anderson B—Taylors C—St. Paul's
Very few teams used zone defense. Champions employed a combination zone and man-to-man.	\$1.00 \$1.00, students \$2.50, adults	3,710	5,871	8	315	SOUTH DAKOTA	A—Mitchell B—Murdock
As most teams in state used zone, spectators were accustomed to it and raised no objections.	75c No season ticket. Admission to all games, 50c.	624	2,763	8	400	TENNESSEE	Columbia
Most teams depended on man-to-man defense.	25c-50c, any session 50c. students \$1.00, adults	3,500	8,000	8	1,900	TEXAS	Gober
Majority of teams used zone defense. Champion used a combination zone and man-to-man.	50c-\$1.00 \$1.25, students \$4.50, adults	3,750	20,000	16	76	UTAH	Lehi
Most teams used man-to-man defense. Crowd was indignant over failure of one zone defense to come out for ball.	25c-75c \$35 + for Sr. tourn. \$50 + for Jr. tourn.	4,000	6,000	Sr.—4 Jr.—8	80	VERMONT	Sr.—Spaulding Jr.—Orleans
Majority of teams used zone defense.	No admission charged.			A—15 B—7 C—10	231	VIRGINIA	A—J. Marshall B—Richmond C—Lee-Jackson
Zone defense used by several teams. Slowed up games.	50c. students 75c. public	2,000	6,500	16	250	WASHINGTON	Everett
Few teams used zone defense.	75c \$1.50	4,000	10,480	8	215	WEST VIRGINIA	Victory Clarksburg
Few zones that were used were disliked by spectators.	75c \$1.25, students \$2.50, adults	4,500	18,000	8 in each class	417	WISCONSIN	A—Rhinelander B—So. Milwaukee C—Minocqua
Several teams, including champion and runner-up, used aggressive type of zone defense.	50c-\$1.00 \$1.00, students \$2.50, adults	2,600	12,000	16	78	WYOMING	Evanson



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**Style R Right**—The oldest shoe in our line. Used as an all-round shoe for practice and games by many of the country's leading teams. Light, yet very tough and comfortable. Comes equipped with No. 4 cleats. SCHOOL PRICE \$9.50.



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## Basketball Review

(Continued from page 18)

points, a perfect free-throw average.

In their first game they won easily from another B team 43—18; their second game against Chiloquin was a 39—21 victory that gave them the state B championship. They then entered the state championship series and defeated the powerful Franklin High of Portland, 39—18.

Two of the team, Bob Kissler, center, and "Red" Buckingham, forward, were chosen on the state all-star five, and four of the team were named on the B all-star team. To top it off, Bob Kissler was selected as the outstanding sportsman of the tournament and was awarded a trophy for this honor.

The tournament attendance was over 14,000 for the four-day series, a new record for the state.

J. L. GARY

### "Rose-bud" Defense Wins

THE final tournament in Iowa is played by 16 teams, eight from each of Classes A and B. Class distinction is lost in the finals. For the second time in the state's basketball history, a B team won the title. Melrose, a village of 400, sent a team to the final tournament with an unblemished record of 29 consecutive victories. They continued the string to 33 in the state finals at the expense of one B and 3 A teams.

The champions employed a compact, "rose bud" zone defense which effectively kept opponents from working the ball in for lay-up shots. The rebound work of the guards was exceptional. Thynne, center, was tall enough to control most center tips and be of real service under both backboards. Their offense was a varied one with a fast break serving as the favorite weapon whenever possible. The boys used a neat change of pace in breaks for the basket which resulted in many points. Melrose turned in a good shooting record for the entire tournament, hitting 11 out of 30 tries from the field in the final game plus 13 out of 18 attempts from the free-throw mark.

Marshalltown, runner-up, was a newspaper favorite until the final night. The team employed a close checking, man-to-man defense which avoided screens well and held most of the season's opponents to low scores. Their offense, for want of a better name, can be called "opportunity basketball." Each man was schooled to take advantage of opponents' misplays, bad positions, etc., and to force the breaks with hard driving cuts for the basket. When playing against a man-to-man defense, the team placed three men out and two men in and set up screens designed to free men away from the ball rather than those near it. The players handled the ball exceptionally well and were all good shots. The zone defense seemed to bother them greatly at times. Hunt, center, and Keyser, guard, made the all-tournament team.

East High of Sioux City and Rolfe were the other two semi-finalists. East played a shifting zone with a side pick-up principle, and a nice fast-breaking offense centered around Fleming, a big, rugged, hard driving forward. Rolfe had a high scoring machine topped by a lanky forward named Budolfson, rated by many as the state's outstanding scorer of the season.

Undoubtedly there was an increasing

tendency toward the zone defense and the fast-break style of offense. All gymnasiums in district play were packed to capacity. The final tournament was exceptionally well attended with 7,800 spectators packed in for the last round and many more refused admission.

RUSSELL E. DICKINSON

### Alabama Finalists City Foes

GREATER interest in basketball over the state for the 1936-37 season was manifested by the larger number of schools entering the district tournaments and by the number of spectators attending the games. Woodlawn and Phillips, finalists for the state championship, were both from the same district and city, Birmingham. Playing carefully and confidently, Woodlawn jumped into an early lead and held it during the entire game, breaking up the fine passing game of Phillips and winning the championship by the score of 27 to 16. Hackleburg defeated Jackson Co. in a nip-and-tuck battle to win the consolation game.

The type of play in the tournament both as to offense and defense varied. However, more teams were using the man-to-man defense combined with a fast break than any other type of play. The four finalists each played a distinct type of game: Woodlawn, the championship team, combined a man-to-man defense with a fast break and set plays; Phillips, the runner-up, used a man-to-man defense, a slow, deliberate offense with set plays, and a three and four-man weave; Hackleburg, the third place winner, used a man-to-man defense with a very fast break and plays set up around their big center, who played close to the basket outside the right or left of the free-throw lane; Jackson Co. High, fourth place winner, used a zone (3-2) defense. They used a fast break and depended for the most part on accurate set shots.

In every one of their games in the tournament Woodlawn was always out in front, playing a careful, steady and strong defensive game. The fine play of Captain Sharpe, Woodlawn center, was outstanding in the tournament. Gregg, Hackleburg forward, was the high scorer.

ERNEST L. TUCKER

### Texas' "Small Town" Tourney

EXPERIENCE in the '36 Texas basketball tournament proved beneficial to the Carey Cardinals as they romped to the '37 title without serious difficulty.

Fourth-placers the year before, Milburn "Catfish" Smith's lean lads from a tiny Panhandle hamlet were the only '36 finalists to earn a return trip to the University of Texas gymnasium where state tournaments are played.

In the finals Carey defeated Gober, representing the East Texas sector which produced last year's championship Cushing team. Earlier Carey victims were Dublin and Fort Worth Polytechnic. Gober advanced against Thomas Jefferson of San Antonio and Livingston. Eliminated in the first round were Harlington and Fort Stockton.

Thus it was largely a small town tournament. Only the Poly, Thomas Jefferson and Harlingen teams were from cities of more than 3,000, and the finalists oc-

(Continued on next page)

# Facts you should know about RIPE BANANAS

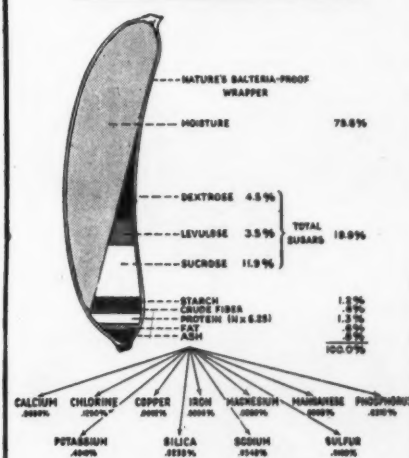
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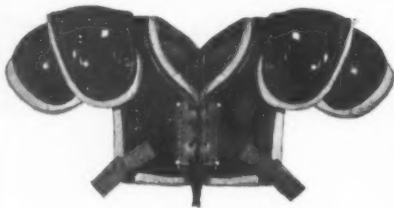


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cupy a very small corner of the map. Carroll Foust, a colorful, clever forward on the Carey quintet, scored a total of 33 points, bagged high game honors with 17 points and in general stamped himself as the tournament's best player.

Foust was tied for the scoring title, however, by Winifred Battise of the fourth place Livingston team.

Battise was one of four full-blooded Alabama Indians in Livingston's starting lineup.

Gober and Thomas Jefferson played the closest and most thrilling game in the first round. Most of the games thereafter were decided by decisive margins. Superstitious "Catfish" Smith presented a well-coached team that employed a set offense and a man-to-man defense. As most of the other teams employed a similar defense, Carey's screen plays worked for many points.

The championship team had two tall players, Foust and Gresham, and three small men, but Gober failed to capitalize on its superior height. Generally speaking, the participants this year were unusually small.

WELDON HART

### Huntington West Virginia Winner

**H**UNTINGTON won the West Virginia championship by virtue of a smashing win over Victory High of Clarksburg, 39 to 28. The victory was Huntington's third in tournament history, the school having won titles in 1925 and 1931.

Huntington presented a tight defense and held Victory to nine field goals while netting 15 themselves. Leach, Johnson and Miller starred for the champions and Malfregeot led the Victory offense.

In the semi-finals, Huntington eliminated Princeton, 25 to 23 and Victory nosed out Davis, 31 to 29. The loss was the first in two years for Princeton, a strong pre-tournament favorite.

Victory, finding opposition from little Davis High considerably tougher than had been expected, trailed at the half, 14-13, but came from behind to win on a goal from mid-court by Toothman in the last 10 seconds of play.

In the Princeton-Huntington game, Princeton jumped into a 9-4 lead in the first period, but Huntington, with Shamlin dropping the ball in from every angle, pushed up rapidly and held a 15-12 lead at the half. Guarding more closely and making every shot count, Princeton took a 20-16 lead in the third period. But Huntington rallied again. With four minutes left to play and with the score 22-21 in favor of Princeton, Weatherly sank a long shot and Parsons added a basket from close in to give Huntington a three-point lead. Lambert's free throw was Princeton's only successful scoring effort after that.

MAURICE J. LANDERS

### Seventh for Newton

**N**EWTON won the Class A basketball championship of Kansas for 1937, the seventh time the Railroaders have won the title since the first state-wide tournament was held back in 1908. The nearest approach to this record is that of Winfield which has won the title five times.

There was not a weak spot on the Newton team. Using a deliberate, but not stalling, offense, the team seemed to improve as the tournament progressed, and

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on the final night put on a superb exhibition of ball-handling, clever passing and expert shooting.

Chanute, the runner-up, employed a fast break and held the champions to a two-point lead the first half, but could not maintain the pace during the second half. Newton's guards recovered most of the rebounds at both baskets and this constant possession of the ball spelled victory. Few teams resorted to a strict man-to-man defense, nearly all of them using the zone or a combination of both.

The Sacred Heart team of Salina won the Class B championship for the third time. A team of clever ball-handlers and passers, employing a fast break, the team squeezed through the two final games by one-and two-point margins. Downs was the runner-up and there was little to choose between the teams. Downs led until the final half-minute of the championship game.

There was a revival of interest in basketball this year and attendance records were broken at both state tournaments. There were a large number turned away at the final three sessions of the Class A tournament, especially at the semi-finals and finals. A new plan was tried out this year of limiting each team in all tournaments to one game per day. It proved to be very popular and the plan, no doubt will become a permanent fixture. It not only protects the boys from physical exhaustion, but brings more people out to see the games, nearly all of which can be played at night.

E. A. THOMAS

#### Colorado Prosperity

SIXTEEN teams competed in the most successful state tournament ever held in Colorado. The attendance, 11,000, was a 40 percent increase over 1936. The expenses of all players were paid and a balance of over \$2,000 realized.

In the final game held in the Denver city auditorium, Longmont defeated the defending 1936 champions, College High of Greeley, 29 to 25. The winners made good use of their two-time all-state center, Leslie Majors, who towers 6 ft. 7 in. and is an excellent shot. Most teams in the final tournament employed a fast-break offense and a man-to-man defense.

Basketball in the state has been stimulated by the national A.A.U. tournament which has been held in Denver for the past two years.

R. W. TRUSCOTT

#### High Point in North Carolina

NEW champions were crowned in both Class A and B divisions in the 23rd annual North Carolina basketball championships. High Point defeated Greenville 21 to 15 for the Class A title, and Pilot Mountain turned back West End 27 to 22 for the Class B championship. Both winners represented western sections of the state, the two games being played off as parts of a double-header in the "Tin Can," University of North Carolina's athletic arena.

Three of the four schools—Greenville, West End and Pilot Mountain—made their first appearance in the finals. High Point, after falling on two previous invasions of the Hill in 1935 and 1936, finally overcame the losing jinx to win its first title.

(Continued on next page)

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West End and Pilot Mountain put on the better show from the standpoint of thrills, excitement and general all-round play. The contest was nip-and-tuck, the lead changing hands five times before the mountaineers turned on the heat in the closing two minutes of play to score five points and break a 22-22 deadlock.

The High Point-Greenville contest was strikingly different from the B contest. Whereas the B winners played a fast, somewhat careless brand of ball, the two A quints moved slowly and cautiously. High Point went into the van in the first two minutes of play on long field goals by Causey, center, and Captain Meisky, guard, and was never headed. The Pointers presented an impregnable defense which forced Greenville to fire their shots hurriedly from long range. The Greenies were seldom able to advance the ball to the free-throw circle so close were they guarded by the western team.

High Point led at the end of the quarter 11 to 2. Greenville's first field goal was made just two minutes before the end of the half on a long heave from midcourt by Pierce, forward. Parrish's basket just before the gun went off for intermission gave Greenville 6 points to 14 for High Point.

Captain Meisky walked off with the game's high scoring honors. He was the key man in the stalwart High Point man-to-man defense and tallied eight points for individual scoring honors. Pierce was the outstanding player on the losing quintet.

TOM BOST, JR.

### First Repeater in Mississippi

SUMRALL became the first school to win the Mississippi basketball tournament twice in succession by defeating Fulton 30 to 20 in the finals held at Decatur. The five players on the Sumrall team, three of whom were regulars on the 1936 championship team, played through both their games in the final four-team tournament without a substitution.

The state title is the highest honor in Mississippi basketball, although the Big Eight Conference, composed of the larger schools of the state, holds its separate tournament each year. Teams that are members of the Big Eight seldom enter the regional tournaments, which serve as the early rounds for the state eliminations.

Sumrall is a small town in the southern part of the state. The town's school is one of the largest consolidated schools in the nation, having an enrollment of more than 1,300 and attracting students within a radius of ten miles. Once this season the Sumrall team startled basketball fans by defeating Buford High 59 to 0.

Sumrall used a fast break and employed as many as eight set-scoring plays in one game. Henry Slade, guard and captain, directed the attack. John Breakfield, Sumrall center, measures six and one-half feet, and he controlled the center tap at least three-quarters of the time in his team's two tournament games. On offense, Breakfield was planted in a pivot position near the basket, and he left this position only on a few scoring plays.

In contrast to Breakfield, Sumrall had a spectacular guard, Victor Broom, who is five and one-half feet tall. The championship team's average height was the lowest of the four quintets that advanced as far as the semi-finals.

Sumrall used a strict man-to-man defense and was the only team that advanced from the divisional tournaments to use this type of defense consistently.

Fulton, finalist opponents, used a restricted zone defense in which the Fulton players picked up the men they were to guard as the Sumrall players entered a limited area. Fulton employed the man-to-man system until the Sumrall opponents had left the area of man-to-man guarding.

As a result of basketball's gain in popularity as a school sport in Mississippi, many high schools in the state are considering means for enlarging their gymnasiums. Most of the schools have gymnasiums designed to seat not more than 500 spectators.

The state tournament packed the Decatur gymnasium with a capacity of 1,200 at every game.

WILL WEATHERSBY

### Davis Victor in Utah

FOR the first time since 1920, Davis County High won the state championship, overwhelming Lehi, pride of central Utah, in the championship game, 47 to 19. Over 3,500 spectators left the historic Deseret gymnasium, singing the praises of as fine a high school basketball machine as has ever been assembled in the state.

Roland Reading, a tall Davis forward whose specialty is a one-handed shot from just inside the foul line, rifled nine goals from the field and added a charity toss to score 19 points, equalling Lehi's team total. However, Reading was not alone in the limelight. Val Sheffield, a junior, tossed in five field goals from his forward post; Joe Davis, center and captain of the team though only a junior, directed his team's attack with finesse and dispatch; and blond Bill Evans and burly Austin Hughes performed in brilliant fashion at their defensive posts.

The short passing game and the zone defense were used by most of the teams in the tournament. Davis utilized a zone defense when they were ahead in the score, but switched to a man-to-man once they fell behind. Granite, defending state champion, used a man-to-man which switched to a rather intricate five-man defense when opposing teams worked the ball into scoring territory. Many teams used the one-hand shot with frequency. Long-range bombarding was at a premium, few teams tossing 'em in from the "outfield." The results of state-wide officiating schools, conducted by the Athletic Association, was in evidence at the 1937 tournament, the officiating being the best in the history of the state finals.

MARLOWE BRANAGAN

### Wrong Basket in Florida

ANDREW JACKSON High of Jacksonville, seeded No. 2 in the state meet, defeated Plant High of Tampa in the finals, 29 to 16. Combining a fast break with a set offense of two men in and three out, the Jackson team was far superior to others in the tournament, although they were extended to the utmost in eking out a 26 to 24 victory over Eustis.

In the district championship tournament, Jackson made a total of 100 points in its first encounter and 78 points in the quarter-finals. In the semi-final, Jackson defeated Julia Landon of Jacksonville by a decisive score, and in the final they took

the measure of St. Pauls, also of Jacksonville, in similar fashion.

Jackson was defeated by Plant just prior to the state meet and was seeded No. 2 as a result. The Jackson team used a man-to-man defense, employing four men of six feet or over and one small guard, the team's height making this defense very effective. The outstanding player on offense was R. Norman, a forward, who was individual high scorer of the tournament, scoring 39 points in four games. "Grubby" Howard was the outstanding defensive player of the team.

Eustis, led by its great center, Close—the outstanding player of the tournament—displayed the smoothest zone defense. The tournament's smallest player was Arnold of Eustis. He was not more than 5 ft. 2 in., but he had a dead eye for the basket. The Eustis team suffered its first defeat of the season in the semi-finals, when they lost to the championship Jackson team. Orlando, 1936 champions, were eliminated by Plant in the semi-finals also. One of the tournament's most peculiar plays was the shooting of a field goal into the wrong basket by an Orlando player, Isbel. He became confused in taking a pass out of bounds and shot the ball in the wrong end.

KENNETH EPERT

### Boys and Girls in Oklahoma

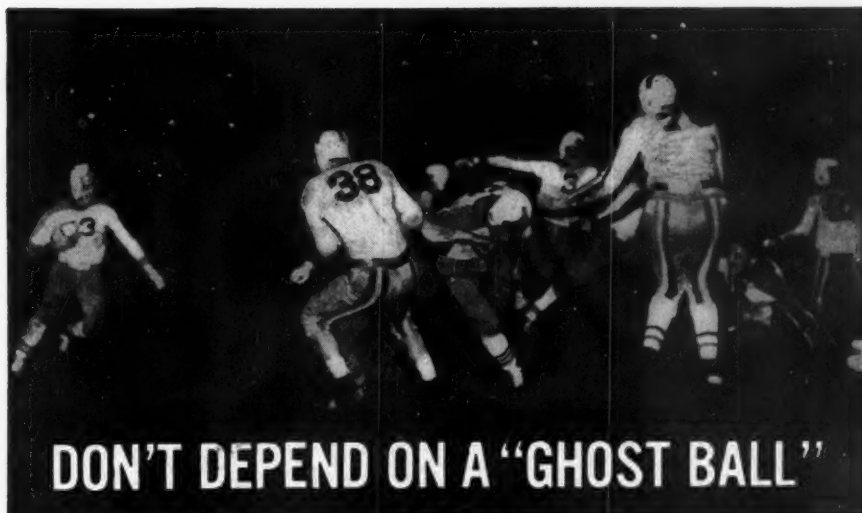
THE Oklahoma basketball championships attracted a record entry this year, a total of 538 boys' teams entering competition in the three classes of that division, and 319 girls' teams in the girls' division. In the boys' division, teams with less than 100 enrolled were in Class C and teams of 100 to 374 were in Class B. These two classes competed first in 32 district tournaments and then in 8 regional tournaments, while the Class A teams which were schools of 375 or more, started with the regional tournament.

B boys', C boys' and girls' tournaments were held together at all districts and all regional tournaments. The championship tournament in each of the three classes of boys' and the girls' division were combined and held in Oklahoma City.

Styles of team play, as well as types of teams, varied more this year than in former state tournaments. The man-to-man defense with a delayed offense was used by all teams, with the fast break employed incidentally. The zone defense also was utilized on occasion by a few teams, but the man-to-man, even with them, was the basic style of defense. There were teams such as Pernell, which were composed of young and immature boys who played good basketball but were unable to cope with the more mature teams of Class C. New Liberty and LeFlore set a low scoring record in their semi-final Class C game. The first half ended 2 to 1 and the game ended 6 to 13 in favor of New Liberty. New Liberty came through in their final game by a one-point margin over the Goodwell team.

In Class B Hollis was looked upon as one of the favorites. They defeated their first-round opponent, Texhoma, by a one-sided score and doubled the score on Dewey in the semi-finals. In the other half of the bracket, Thomas played their best game when they defeated Stroud, one of the favorite teams, 21 to 19. In Thomas's final game with Hollis, the former were unable to match their opponent's

(Continued on page 29)



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# Treatment of Baseball Injuries

(Continued from page 7)

chance of catching in the dirt. The hook slide is probably the best and safest type of slide.

## Strawberries

Skin abrasions, commonly called strawberries, are usually caused by sliding, the player hitting the ground with such force that the friction between the ground and the player's sliding pads rubs off the skin. The abrasion should be thoroughly cleansed with a germicidal soap or antiseptic, swabbed with mercurochrome as a precaution against infection, and covered with an antiseptic salve to aid in granulation.

This dressing should be changed daily, and particularly after every workout, as an additional precaution against infection. While strawberries seldom keep players out of games, they can be very irritating. After the scab has formed, the strawberry may become additionally irritating if the scab is not kept soft, as it will crack open and hinder the player when running or fielding. If a player will learn the correct method of sliding and wear a good pair of sliding pads, properly adjusted and heavy enough to protect the area where baseball strawberries occur most frequently, he will seldom be irritated by this injury.

## Bone bruise

Another common baseball injury is the bone bruise of the hand. This bruise is caused by the player receiv-

ing a severe blow or continued pounding against the hand from catching a ball. The bruises occur most often in the early part of the season when the hand is tender and cannot stand this continued pounding.

During the early part of the season, especially in the colder climates, players should warm up by throwing easily until the hand hardens. By using a receptive motion, or give, when catching the ball, the shock is somewhat absorbed. If the player holds his hands stationary or fights the ball, the hand itself must absorb the shock, causing a bone bruise and increasing the chances for making errors.

Hot soak baths are of little value in treating a bone bruise due to the thickness of the skin at the base of the fingers, where most bone bruises occur. Ichthyol ointment applied twice daily helps reduce the swelling. A piece of beef steak or sponge next to the palm will absorb the shock of a thrown ball and will enable a player with a bone bruise to continue playing. Catchers and first basemen suffer most from bone bruises.

## "Baseball elbow"

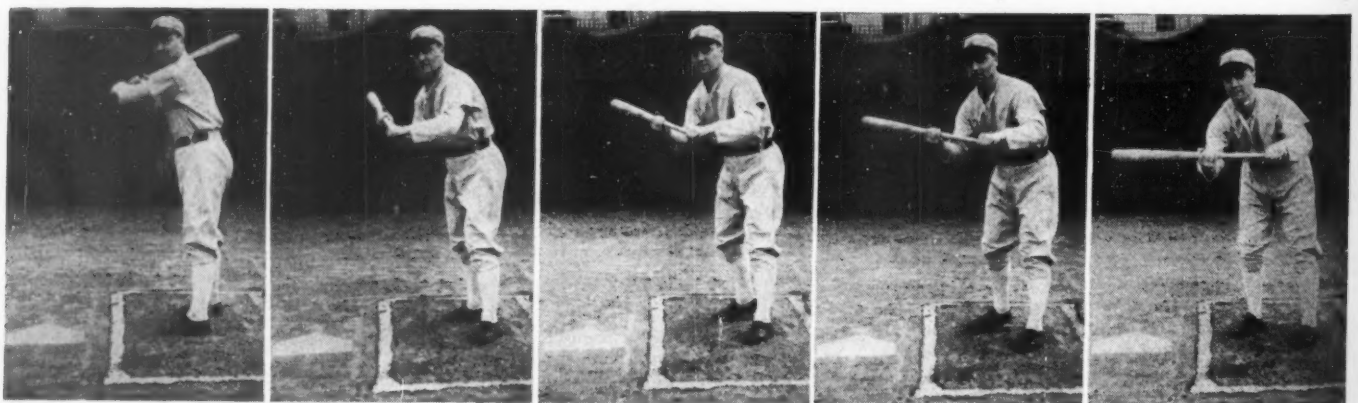
Pitchers who do not use a full arm motion are occasionally troubled by a condition called "baseball elbow." Friction between the radius (shorter bone of the forearm) and humerus, the bone from the shoulder to the elbow, results in a chipping of the bone at the head of the radius. Pain and swelling are

the early symptoms of this injury. An operation to remove this extraneous piece of bone will restore the upper arm and the forearm to its fullest capacities. While cold applications may afford temporary relief, the only positive cure is operation.

## Spike wounds, finger injuries

Spike wounds are usually caused by a player sliding into a baseman and cutting the latter's hand or foot. The wound should be cleansed immediately, swabbed with a 3½ percent solution of iodine and covered with a sterile dressing. If the puncture is deep and cannot be thoroughly cleansed, a physician should be consulted as to the advisability of an anti-tetanus injection. The wound should be dressed daily, particularly after every workout. Proper methods of covering a base and tagging a runner will help safeguard against this type of injury.

Occasionally a player attempting a catch is struck on the ends of his fingers by the ball causing immediate and pronounced swelling. The fingers should be placed in splints as quickly as possible in order to prevent permanent deformity. Usually the swelling conceals the disfigurement and the player does not realize the extent of the injury until the swelling subsides and the finger is already out of shape. As there are few preventive measures for "baseball finger," special care must be taken to catch the injury as soon as it occurs.



A general rule for high school bunters is that they should be set before the ball reaches the plate. Only expert bunters should wait until the last moment before getting set to bunt. Even in the major leagues, there are only a handful of players who can occasionally poke out their bats at the last second, lay one down and beat it out for a base-hit. Thus the main use of the bunt is to sacrifice runners on base. In the first picture, the batter is taking his normal stance at the plate, camouflaging the bunt as much as possible. In the second picture the batter is taking a short step forward and to the side away from the plate, just as the pitcher is about to release the ball. The right hand is sliding up almost to the center of the bat. Note the position of the thumb on top of the bat. The bat

## Sacrifice Bunting

is held fairly firm with forearms and elbows extended away from body. The batter is still turning and readying his bat in the third and fourth pictures. In the last picture, the batter is all set for the pitch. He is facing the pitcher from a three-quarter turn, leaning slightly forward and keeping the bat on a perfect horizontal plane. The legs are comfortably spread and the feet are parallel. The batter should wait till the ball comes to him and guide the bat to it on a level plane, offering only at good balls. The bunt where the batter turns squarely around to face the pitcher is dangerous. A ball glancing off the bat may carom into the batter's face or chest. From the three-quarter position, illustrated in the above series, the batter is fairly safe as the ball will continue back.

## Basketball Review

(Continued from page 27)

superior size and stamina and lost by a score of 33 to 18.

In the first round games of the finals Tulsa defeated Ada and Altus fell victim to Classen. Wewoka staged a slight upset in defeating Ponca City, 27 to 24, while Muskogee was able to gain a close margin victory over Capitol Hill. In the second round games Tulsa defeated their old rival Muskogee, 36 to 22. Wewoka took the lead over Classen but were overcome in the second half and defeated 31 to 19. The final game brought Coach Grady Skillern's defending champions from Tulsa against Classen, coached by Harold "Skimmer" Miller. Tulsa took the lead in the first quarter, but Classen came back to run up a 19 to 12 score at the end of the half. There was little scoring in the third period, but during the fourth period Tulsa made a valiant effort to overcome the lead, with the final score ending Classen 27, Tulsa 24.

Mrs. Bertha Teague's girls from Byng at Ada were back to defend their championship and the most serious threat to their reign came in the second-round game. Miss Marie Selman's team from Gould had won a well-played game from Fanshawe in the first round and continued their attack with sufficient success to outscore Byng in the first half by one point, but were surpassed in the second half by a margin of two points. In the other bracket Oologah had won a close game from Burbank in the first round while Hardesty advanced by a one-point victory over Delhi. Hardesty then won the right to play in the finals by a two-point margin, but were unable to match skill with the defending champions.

LEE K. ANDERSON

### "Spoofhounds" Win in Missouri

THE 21st Missouri basketball championship was won by Maryville, with Springfield, second; Bonne Terre, third; and Joplin, fourth.

The Maryville Spoofhounds proved themselves the class of the tournament when they subdued Springfield 51-27, in the finals. Maryville defeated Hannibal 48-20, Eldon 31-20, and Bonne Terre 24-14 in their march to the finals. Springfield advanced to the finals by beating Christian Bros. 19-15, Columbia 24-17, and Joplin 32-23.

The Maryville quintet were extremely popular with the tournament crowd due to their fine team-work, uncanny shooting, and flashy style of attack. They used a strong man-to-man defense, riding their opponents closely and at times covering them all over the floor. On attack, they used a fast break, and when stopped employed a double pivot with cuts and screens. In the latter part of each game, Maryville used the "Logansport cartwheel" to keep possession of the ball and incidentally increased their score while doing so. Harold Hull of the Maryville team was easily the outstanding center of the tournament. Standing 6 ft. 4 in., Hull could do everything, and teamed with Don Johnson, Jack Salmon and Junior Butherus made the Maryville team almost unbeatable.

Springfield, the other finalist, used a

(Continued on page 36)



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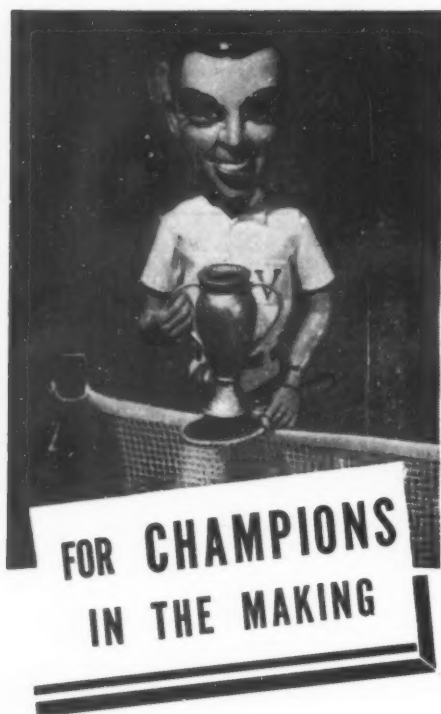
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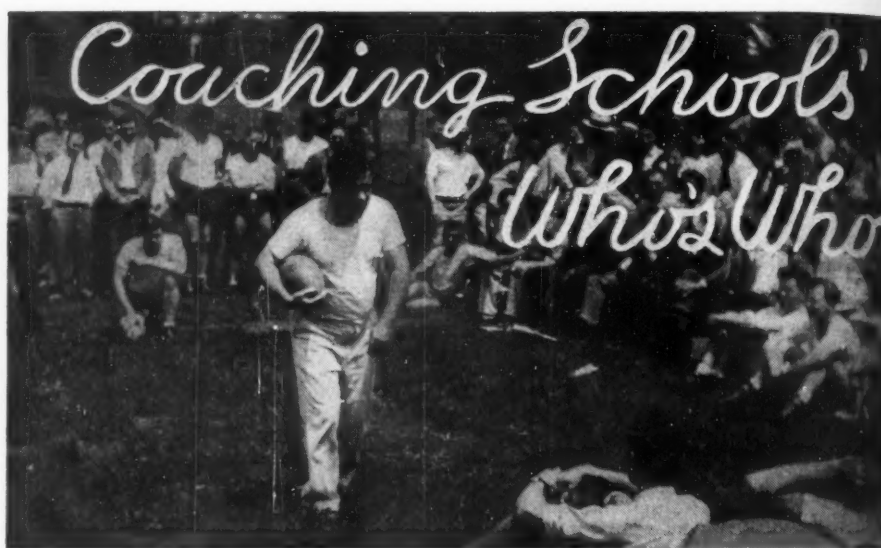
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"Coaching Schools' Who's Who" gives short biographical sketches of outstanding coaches who will serve as instructors in coaching schools this summer. The June issue will contain many more as well as final additions to the Coaching School Directory to be found on page 35.

### Wallace Wade

WITH 18 seasons of coaching and nine of playing behind him, Wallace Wade is recognized as one of the best teachers of the fundamentals of blocking and tackling in the country. The 45-year-old Duke coach has always been associated with winning teams. As a senior at Brown University in 1916, he was a guard on the eleven that was good enough to earn an invitation to the Rose Bowl. Though Brown lost that game to Washington State, that was Wade's last appearance in the Bowl as a loser. In 1925, 1926 and 1930, he led three great Alabama squads into Pasadena, winning twice and tying once.

Born and bred in Trenton, Tenn., Wade attended the local high school where he played four years of varsity football. He was a student in the Morgan Park Academy in Chicago for a year and then enrolled at Brown, making the varsity in his freshman year. Four years later, with his A.B. degree scarcely in its frame, he was organizing a company in Trenton for service overseas. He received his discharge in 1919 after attaining the rank of captain. Back in the states, he was appointed football, basketball and baseball coach at the Fitzgerald and Clarke School in Tullahoma, Tenn. For three years his teams were remarkably successful, the football team winning 15 and losing three.

In 1921 Dan McGugin signed up Wade as an assistant coach at Vanderbilt. In the two years he was there, Vanderbilt compiled a record of 16 victories, no defeats and 2 ties, winning Southern Conference titles each year. He became head coach of Alabama in 1923 and in two short years, the Crimson Tide was in the Rose Bowl. The next year he produced another unbeaten eleven which tied Stanford in the Rose Bowl. In 1930 his greatest Tide team blasted Washington State 24 to 0 in Wade's second Tournament of Roses victory.

Two weeks later he accepted a contract to coach at Duke. In two years Duke was

rubbing shoulders with the grid elite. His 1933 team waded through nine opponents without a defeat before finally dropping a decision to Georgia Tech in the final game of the season. In six years at Duke his teams have won 45, lost 12 and tied 2. His complete coaching record shows 106 victories, 25 defeats and 4 ties. In 14 years of head coaching in the Southern Conference, his teams have won 7 titles. Wade is also head of the Duke department of physical education which boasts an intramural program second to none. He is married, has two children, is a fine golfer, and is cool as a cucumber while sitting on the bench on Saturday afternoons.

Wallace Wade will give the football course at his own school, Duke University.

### Bernie Bierman

AS Bernie Bierman's steamroller elevens at Minnesota continue to iron out all opposition year after year, the soft-spoken and distinguished-looking Gopher coach is finding it increasingly difficult to convince a long line of probers that the success of Minnesota football is not based sheerly on power and magic but on those three commonplace, though omnipotent, fundamentals—blocking, hard-tackling and speed. His reputation as a master coach was not impaired one whit when Northwestern broke an undefeated Minnesota skein of 28 consecutive games, compiled over a period of four seasons, by a one touchdown defeat on a rain-soaked grid-iron late in the 1936 season. A distinguished coaching record based on intelligent football strategy and the ability to impart that knowledge to his players is not so easily tossed overboard.

Bed-ridden in his youth as a result of a bone infection in one of his legs, Bierman was unable to participate in athletics until his second year of high school, when a series of operations corrected the ailment. After captaining the Litchfield, Minnesota, High School football team in his senior year, he entered the University of Minnesota—following in the footsteps of an older brother, who had been a star halfback at Minnesota. Graduating in 1915, Bierman was presented with the Western Conference award for all-round

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scholastic and athletic ability—having also participated in track and basketball.

His brief coaching career at Billings, Montana, High School was terminated when he enlisted in the Marine Corps during the World War. Resigning from the army after having achieved the rank of captain, he was hired as head coach at the University of Montana. The bond business took him away from his coaching duties in 1922, but the lure of the game was too strong and he returned in 1923—this time as an assistant coach at Tulane under his old teammate, Clark Shaughnessy. In 1925, Bierman left Tulane to accept a head coaching job at Mississippi A. & M. However, with Shaughnessy headed for Loyola in 1927, Bierman was brought back to Tulane as head coach. After two fairly successful years, the Green Wave started to click in 1929 and during the next three seasons lost only two games.

In 1932 Bierman was appointed to direct the grid destinies of his alma mater, Minnesota. After a first season in which they won five games and lost three, the Bierman-coached Gophers hurtled through three consecutive seasons without a defeat when came the day last season that must come to every team in a winning streak. Bierman's record over the past four years shows 24 victories, 7 ties and only 1 loss. His teams operate from a single wingback with variations and do very little scrimmaging during practice sessions, usually abandoning it altogether once the season is underway.

Bernie Bierman will give the football course at the Montana State University, University of Minnesota, West Virginia University and Kansas State High School A. A. coaching schools.

### Andrew Kerr

IT has been said that you don't have to be a magician to play in the Colgate backfield—but it helps. The Andy Kerr offense is a paragon of smoothness and legerdemain. Operating mainly from a double wingback, Kerr's attack cleverly combines speed, deception and forward passes with a liberal interspersing of power. Occasionally his teams break out into a flurry of laterals in which everybody but the water boy handles the ball. This sleight-of-hand, hocus pocus and the imminent threat of a lateral keep Red Raider opponents well spread, and produce a brand of football that is a delight to the eye of the football public.

During the past 15 years, Kerr's teams have won over 80 percent of their games, which speaks volumes for the soundness of his system. The Scot was a three-letter man as an undergraduate at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa. He quarterbacked the eleven, patrolled one of the outfield posts on the nine and was a member of the track squad. For several years after graduation he coached football and basketball at Johnstown, Pa., High School and old Pittsburgh Central High School. His work in Pittsburgh attracted the attention of the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1914 he was signed to coach freshman football and varsity track at Pitt. In 1919 he was also given the varsity basketball coaching berth.

(Continued on next page)



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**MARTY GILMAN**  
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Head football coach at Pitt during these years was "Pop" Warner. When in 1923 "Pop" signed to go to Stanford he had a year to run on his Pitt contract. So he sent Andy out to Stanford to lay the foundation of the Warner system, and when "Pop" came along the following year Andy became his assistant. He lingered until 1926 and departed for Washington and Jefferson as football and basketball coach. After turning out several great elevens Kerr accepted a Colgate contract where he is still established after eight years. Almost without exception, his Colgate teams have ranked among the nation's best. His 1932 team was one of the best of all times. This eleven waded through a nine-game schedule without suffering a single loss, scoring 264 points to the opponents' nothing.

Andy Kerr will give a course on the single and double wingback at his own school, Colgate University.

### Madison Bell

**MATTY BELL** is the first coach in the Southwest Conference to put a team in the Rose Bowl. The Southern Methodist University mentor played four years of varsity football at Centre College in their heyday, when the Praying Colonels were the toast of the nation. Bell played quarterback, guard and end, but it was in the latter position that he played his last two, and best, years.

Immediately after graduating in the spring of 1920, Bell became head coach at Haskell Institute. After serving two years, he moved on to Carroll College in Wisconsin where he coached for one season. He signed a Texas Christian University contract in 1923 and coached there five years. In 1929 Bell was called to Texas A. & M. to replace Dana X. Bible who had resigned to accept the post at Nebraska. Bell coached the Aggies from 1929 to 1933, his teams finishing well up in the Conference race in four of these seasons.

He gave up the head coachship at Texas A. & M. in 1934 for an assistant coaching post at Southern Methodist under Ray Morrison. The Mustangs of 1934 had a great year under Morrison and Bell, winning 8 games, losing 2 and tying 2. With Morrison headed for Vanderbilt, Bell was a unanimous choice for S. M. U.'s head coaching spot. He promptly produced with a Rose Bowl team. In two years at S. M. U., he has won 17, lost 5 and tied 1.

He is married and has a five-year-old daughter, Patty.

Matty Bell will give a course on the wide open game at the West Texas State and Northwestern University coaching schools.

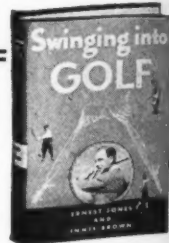
### Lewis P. Andreas

**W**HILE short on words, taciturn Lew Andreas is long on achievements. In the 13 years "Silent Lew" has been coaching Syracuse University basketball teams, they have won 191 games and lost 41 for an average of .824, almost par for the course. Andreas' splendid record has the added virtue of consistency. The most games he has ever lost in a single

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**Elsie Lee Garthwaite**: "Your method of teaching is certainly a revelation to me. I realize already that from now on it will be a real pleasure to play and not hard tedious work."

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season is six, with the average standing slightly above three. The 1925 team, captained by Vic Hanson, won 19 of 20, and was rated one of the best teams of recent times.

Andreas received his early education at Sterling, Ill., and matriculated at the University of Illinois in 1915. After making the varsity basketball and baseball teams in his sophomore year, he was forced to discontinue his education due to illness. During the World War he saw service overseas. Upon returning from France, Andreas selected Syracuse to complete his college education, and graduated in 1921 after earning varsity letters in football and baseball. Norwich High School in New York signed him to coach all athletic teams of the school. So fine an impression did Andreas make that he became principal of the school.

In 1924, he went to Syracuse as basketball coach, and produced a team in his first year that won 15 of its 17 games. In addition to his regular duties as an instructor in physical education, he was appointed head football coach from 1927 to 1929.

During the football season, Andreas is a busy official for college games and is president of the Central New York Officials Board. He is former president of the National Association of Basketball Coaches (1930).

Andreas' teams are characterized by their superb ball-handling and fast short-passing game. To him, possession is nine points of the game. Outside of the rule of possession, his only other obsession is fishing. He is married and has an eight-year-old daughter.

Lew Andreas will give the basketball course at the Colgate University Coaching School.

### Marshall Glenn

CONSIDERED the greatest basketball player ever to wear the Old Gold and Blue of West Virginia University, Marshall Glenn now turns out the fast-moving Mountaineer quintets that have ranked among the East's best teams during the past four years.

From 1927 to 1930, Glenn participated in three sports at West Virginia—football, track and basketball—but achieved his greatest fame in basketball. Until Jack Gocke, one of his own players, set a new record for varsity scoring over a period of three years, Glenn himself held the record with a total of 678 points. Yet his great offensive record was but part of his sensational performances as a player.

Before receiving his degree from the University, Glenn served as freshman coach in 1931, an unusual distinction for an undergraduate. For the next two years he coached all sports at Martinsburg High in West Virginia. Glenn returned to his alma mater in 1934 and he is still coaching the varsity basketball team. His teams have been consistently high-scoring units, and show an unusually low average scored against them by opponents.

Marshall Glenn will give the basketball course at the West Virginia University Coaching School.

(Concluded on next page)

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### Frank Leahy

ONE of Knute Rockne's ablest linemen in 1928, '29 and '30, Frank Leahy today is recognized as one of the most capable teachers of line play in the East. Leahy turns out the stalwart front lines that have made Fordham University almost touchdown-proof to Ram opponents.

Born in Winner, South Dakota, on August 27, 1908, Leahy—twenty years later—was playing both center and tackle under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame. In 1929 and 1930, Rockne's last two years, the Irish were generally recognized as the nation's number one team.

Following graduation in 1931, Leahy signed on as line coach at Georgetown University. The following year he joined "Sleepy" Jim Crowley at Michigan State College, and when Crowley moved on to Fordham University in 1933, Leahy went with him. Leahy's lines are characterized by their hard charging and granite-like qualities on defense. His "Seven Blocks of Granite" at Fordham was one of the best lines of 1936. The team lost only one game last season.

Leahy is married and has a one-year-old boy.

Frank Leahy will be on the football staff at eight coaching schools. Among these are the following: Pio Nono, Butler University, West Texas State, Northern, Colgate and Springfield College.

### Jimmy Needles

AFTER starring in athletics as an undergraduate at Santa Clara University, Jimmy Needles jumped right into basketball coaching and reached the very top of his profession—coach of the United States Olympic team.

He started in San Francisco, coaching both the Olympic Club and San Francisco University. Needles played no favorites and turned out consistent winners for both the Club and the University. He next became affiliated with the Universal Pictures team, an independent amateur quintet representing the movie studio of the same name. After a highly successful season with the Universals in 1935-36, Needles coached the team into second place of the national A.A.U. tournament held in Denver, Colo., losing to the picturesque McPherson Oilers in the finals.

Needles bided his time and reversed that defeat by nosing out the Oilers 44 to 43 in the championship game of the 1936 Olympic try-outs in Madison Square Garden, New York. With this victory, Needles automatically became head coach of the United States Olympic team which later waltzed through the Olympic tournament and won the championship of the world. Needles accepted the coachship at Loyola University in Los Angeles last Fall.

His teams play a deliberate, slow-breaking game, depending on clever passing to shake men loose under the basket.

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Jim Needles will be on the basketball staff at the Catalina Island Coaching School and the Indiana Basketball Coaching School.

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## Coaching School Directory

**UNIVERSITY OF AKRON**—Akron, Ohio. June 21-25. Leslie P. Hardy, director. See advertisement in April issue.

**AMERICAN FOOTBALL INSTITUTE**—Atlantic City, N. J. Aug. 16-21. John Da Grosa, director.

**BUTLER UNIVERSITY**—Indianapolis, Ind. Aug. 9-14. Paul D. Hinkle, director. See advertisement on opposite page.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TRACK SCHOOL**—Berkeley, Calif. June 9-16. Walter Frederick, director.

**CATALINA ISLAND**—Catalina Island, Calif. Aug. 9-14. Sam Barry, director. See advertisement on page 36.

**COLGATE UNIVERSITY**—Hamilton, N. Y. June 28-July 2. William A. Reid, director. See advertisement on page 38.

**DAKOTA COACHING SCHOOL**—Valley City, N. D. July 26-31. Roy McLeod and Joe Rognstad, directors.

**DUKE UNIVERSITY**—Durham, N. C. July 26-31. Wallace Wade, director. See advertisement on page 37.

**INDIANA BASKETBALL SCHOOL**—Logansport, Ind. Aug. 16-20. Clifford Wells, director. See advertisement on page 38.

**UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA**—Bloomington, Ind. June 16-July 13. Z. G. Clevenger, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF IOWA**—Iowa City, Iowa. June 14-Aug. 6. E. G. Schroeder, director.

**KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL**—Topeka, Kansas. Aug. 23-28. E. A. Thomas, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY**—Lexington, Ky. June 15-25. Jesse E. Adams, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA**—Minneapolis, Minn. June 14-19. Louis F. Keller, director. See advertisement on page 31.

**MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY**—Missoula, Mont. Week of June 21. Doug Fessenden, director. See advertisement on this page.

**MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE**—Sioux City, Iowa. Aug. 16-22. J. M. Saunderson, director.

**NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY**—Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 16-28. E. R. Rankin, director. See advertisement on page 33.

**NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY**—Boston, Mass. June 28-July 3. Edward S. Parsons, director. See advertisement on page 25.

**NORTHERN COACHING SCHOOL**—Bemidji, Minn. Aug. 23-28. Alex. J. Nemzek, Moorhead, Minn., or H. M. Robbins, Bemidji, Minn. See advertisement on this page.

**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY**—Evanston, Ill. Aug. 16-28. K. L. Wilson, director. See advertisement in April issue.

**PENN STATE COLLEGE**—State College, Penna. Three sessions. Dr. W. G. Chambers, director. See advertisement in April issue.

**PIO NONO**—Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 23-28. E. T. Dermody, director. See advertisement on page 38.

**SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE**—Springfield, Mass. June 28-July 31. Dr. Elmer Berry, director. See advertisement on opposite page.

**TEXAS H. S. FOOTBALL ASSN.**—Waco, Tex. Aug. 2-7.

**UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL**—Logan, Utah. June 7-11. E. L. Romney, director.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN**—Madison, Wis. June 28-Aug. 6. G. S. Lowman, director.

**WEST TEXAS ST.**—Canyon, Tex. June 6-12. Al Baggett, director. See advertisement on page 33.

**WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY**—Morgantown, W. Va. Aug. 16-21. Dr. A. J. Dadisman, director. See advertisement on page 37.

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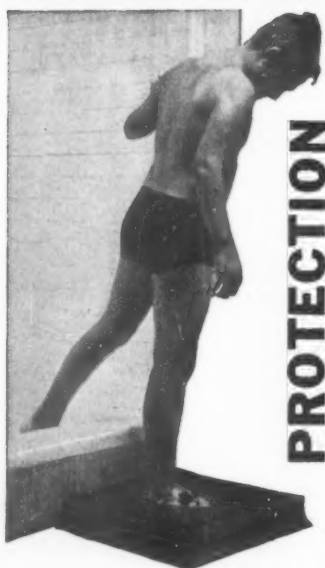
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## Basketball Review

(Continued from page 29)

man-to-man defense, guarding opponents all over the court when behind in the score. Offensively, the double pivot was their major weapon. The team attempted set plays but had little success with them, dropping back on screened cuts to get in their shots. Floyd McDaniel, chubby guard, and Bob Nennett, lanky forward, were their chief scoring threats.

Bonne Terre was the story book team of the tournament. The boys from the lead belt won third place. They beat Houston in the last 10 seconds 20-19, nosed out Jackson 24-23, and in the consolation finals beat Joplin 31-30 in the last five seconds on a free throw after Joplin had taken too many times out.

Joplin led by Bennet, a center, and Worden, guard, was the smartest and most aggressive team in the tournament.

Only two teams, Eldon and Beaumont of St. Louis, employed a zone defense, and neither proved very effective on the big Brewer Field House floor.

C. E. POTTER

## Montana's A and B System

MONTANA again decided its basketball championships by the Class A and B system of eliminations. The 16 largest high schools in the state by enrollment were automatically placed in Class A, and all of the other schools in the state in Class B. The Class A schools advanced to the divisional tournaments without previous eliminations. The Class B schools, however, were divided into 16 districts, and the winner of each district then advanced to the respective divisional tournament. Two divisional tournaments were held, one in northern Montana and the other in the southern half of the state. In this way, eight Class A and eight Class B schools competed at each divisional tournament, and the winner of Class A and Class B, respectively advanced to the final round-robin tournament.

In the northern division, Havre won in Class A and Cutbank in Class B. In the south, Park County High School of Livingston won the Class A tournament and Roundup, Class B. These four winners met at Great Falls in a round-robin play-off, each team playing every other team. Park County earned the state title by winning all three of its games. By defeating Roundup, Cutbank won the Class B championship.

Tournament attendance during 1937 far exceeded that of 1936. In the Class B tournaments, unusual support was given to the entrants from the smaller schools. In the divisional tournaments at the Eastern Montana Normal School at Billings and the northern divisional tournament sponsored by Havre, many spectators had to be turned away on the last night of the tournament. For the first time in Montana basketball history, the High School Assn. was in a position to pay out all expenses for eight men and the coach, besides leaving a handsome profit for the local committee in charge of the tournament.

The type of defensive play exhibited in these tournaments varied from a modified zone to a strict man-to-man. In the final round-robin, all four teams employed,

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to a large extent, the man-to-man defense. In addition to Class A and B championships, recognition is also given to a Class A conference championship based on the number of conference games won throughout the season. The title this year was won by Gallatin County High of Bozeman with a record of only one defeat during the season.

R. H. WOLLIN

### Only Zone Wins in Idaho

**S**PONSORED by the University of Idaho, eight teams met at Moscow to determine the state championship. Idaho Falls won the title by turning back the fighting Wallace team in a thrilling 22-20 finale. The only team to employ a zone defense, the champions used a shifting 2-3 zone which was hard to penetrate and was surprisingly effective against long shots. On offense, Idaho Falls combined a fast break, an organized set attack characterized by three men out, and a series of diagonal cuts for the basket with interchange of positions.

The offensive play of Wallace, dark horse runner-up, was featured by well-executed rear screens and cut-aways, passing and cutting, and an out-of-bounds play that netted them several baskets. However Wallace's forte was a close checking man-to-man defense with little sliding. This defense held high-scoring opponents to very low scores. Although given scant consideration by pre-tournament dopesters, Wallace surprised all by eliminating the favored Moscow quintet in a semi-final game. As a result of this upset, the attendance at the final game was probably not what it would have been had the host team been a finalist.

Interesting to note was the variety of offenses. Deliberate, set offenses predominated. Moscow and Kellogg depended upon set plays with outside screens, while Boise and Pocatello used impromptu inside screens. Pocatello used a pivot-post set-up effectively and Oakley, winner of the sportsmanship award, was the chief exponent of the fast break. The teams employing set styles of play worked in cut-aways off their screens with a pass-and-cut combination.

A basketball clinic introduced by Forrest Twogood, coach of the University of Idaho, was well attended and so favorably received that the clinic will probably be adopted as a regular feature of the annual tournament.

ALFRED H. PADDOCK

### Fast Break Marks Arkansas Play

**C**LIMAXING one of the fastest Arkansas tournaments in years, Jonesboro won the final game from Little Rock 37 to 36. Beebe, the pre-tournament favorite, was eliminated in the semi-finals by Little Rock. Coal Hill, state champion last year, and Mulberry were both dropped from the tournament for having used ineligible players.

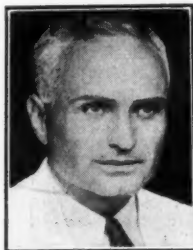
The tournament was featured by fast-breaking offenses and long passes. The man-to-man defense was used by most of the teams and by all of the winners who reached the semi-finals. In eliminating Beebe, the Little Rock Tigers used the man-to-man defense and guarded their opponents all over the court. Although

(Continued on next page)

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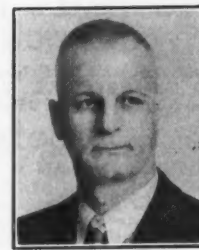
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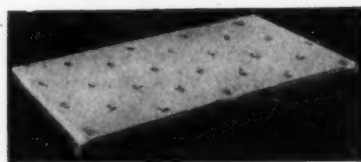
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## INDIANA BASKETBALL COACHING SCHOOL

August 16 - 20, 1937

Logansport, Indiana

#### STAFF:

Jim Needles — Loyola U. (Los Angeles) 1936 American Olympic Team Coach

Mark A. Peterman — Springfield, Ill., High School

Glenn Curtis — Martinsville, Ind., High School

Everett N. Case — Frankfort, Ind., High School

Cliff Wells — Logansport, Ind., High School

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the Beebe team was much taller (they controlled every jump ball), the Tigers were faster and possessed a remarkably fast-breaking game. Their skill at following up shots gave them a number of extra baskets.

The Jonesboro winners also used the man-to-man defense, and in the final game the two teams were very evenly matched in size and ability. Willard Tilley, Jonesboro forward, was one of the finest shots in the tournament, and his accurate shooting was a large factor in the team's victories. The final game was close all the way with neither team able to pull away with more than a four-point lead. In the last quarter, Little Rock led by four points with only a few minutes left to play. Raymond King, a Jonesboro substitute, then went into the game to replace a teammate who had gone out on four personals. He lofted in two quick field goals and tied the score. In the final 75 seconds, the lead changed hands three times before Jonesboro squeezed out a one-point victory. The two teams played hard ball and 38 fouls were called, resulting in five regulars leaving the game on personals.

Playing on a large floor, the teams exhibited a brand of basketball that exceeded anything in tournament competition of the past. Perhaps the outstanding difference in the play this year was the use of the long pass. Speed characterized most of the play and overcame the handicap of height which had played such an important role during the regular season and in previous tournaments.

By winning the high school tournament, Jonesboro made a clean sweep of state basketball honors. Their tall team of juniors made good use of their height in winning the junior high school state tournament.

J. WILLARD CLARY

### North Dakota 1936 Champs Repeat

THE North Dakota state tournament ran true to form. Bismarck and Minot, last year's finalists, again battled for the title with Minot winning their second consecutive championship by the score of 22 to 21.

Bismarck played their best game in the second round, looking very impressive in downing Wahpeton.

Bismarck, Dickinson, Park River, and Fargo relied on a modified zone defense. Valley City captured third place, Wahpeton fourth and Grand Forks the consolation. The fast break was used somewhat sparingly, all teams employing it at times and Fargo probably using it the most consistently. There were few scores from the tip-off. Valley City and Wahpeton, in their game to decide third and fourth places dispensed with the center jump. The crowd liked the game from the reports received.

There was a variety of offensive formations. Minot used both the single and double pivot; Bismarck used a single pivot with three back; Grand Forks used two back and three down (two on one side and one on the other); Fargo depended on no set formation; Wahpeton used three down and the single pivot; Dickinson kept three back and sent two down; Valley City used the single pivot, interchanging offense; and Park River used three down and the single pivot. Most teams set up screens whenever possible.

The crowds this year were the largest in the history of the state tournament.

L. C. McMAHON

## Fifth Annual Coaching School Pio Nono

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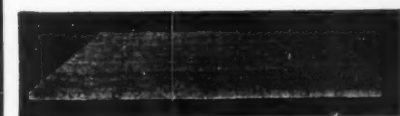
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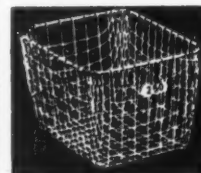
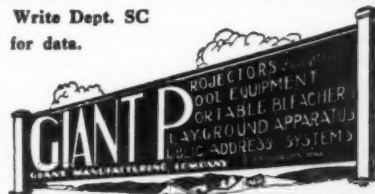
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### Michigan's Peninsulas

**S**EVEN hundred high schools competed in Michigan in Classes A, B, C and D. The Upper Peninsula finals were held in Class B, C and D and Lower Peninsula finals in Classes A, B, C and D.

Four teams in Classes B and C and six in Class D qualified for the finals in the Upper Peninsula and eight teams in each of the four classes in the Lower Peninsula competed in the final series. Upper Peninsula winners and runners-up were as follows: Class D, Trout Creek, winner, Trenary, runner-up; Class C, Newberry, winner, Crystal Falls, runner-up; Class B, Ironwood, winner, Ishpeming, runner-up. Lower Peninsula finalists follow: Class D, Stevensville, winner, Horton, runner-up; Class C, Lansing, St. Mary's, winner, St. Clair, runner-up; Class B, Detroit, St. Theresa, winner, Marshall, runner-up; Class A, Muskegon, winner, Holland, runner-up.

In the Upper Peninsula finals, Trout Creek was the new champion this year with Trenary being runner-up for the second successive year. Norway and Crystal Falls have been winner and runner-up for the last two years.

There was a record number of teams competing in the district, regional and final tournaments. The plan in Michigan provides that no team will play more than one game in a 24-hour period, and as far as possible not to exceed two games during any one tournament. Attendance ran nearly a third ahead of 1936 and basketball in general was more popular this year than last.

C. E. FORSYTHE

### Southern California

**L**ITTLE Tustin High was the giant-killer in the 1937 Southern California tournament, winning the title from a host of large metropolitan schools. In the finals, Tustin defeated Whittier 34 to 24. The tournament once more did not include the large schools of the various Los Angeles city leagues, the city fathers having instituted a ruling several years ago prohibiting play-offs. But even this did not detract from Tustin's achievement in winning the first championship in her history.

The tournament marked something of a return to scientific, set-up basketball. In 1936, none of the four finalists used a planned slow break, all relying on what may be termed "scatterball." This was due, no doubt, to the then fairly new 3-second rule which practically sent the pivot-post play in the free-throw lane into the discard. This year, however, both Tustin, the winner, and Beverly Hills employed set offenses with definite screen plays. The screens were so positive that in the East, where the pick-off is called so much by officials, most of the players would have fouled themselves out of the contest.\*

Tustin's Sam Francis was the hero of the final, scoring 23 points, only one less than the entire Whittier team. Francis played the post and was the hub of the Tustin attack. He was cleverly fed by his teammates, particularly his brother, Paul,

at forward. Beverly Hills, which lost to Whittier 38-29 in the semi-final, was coached by Sax Elliot, former U.S.C. captain. Elliot employed a good many of the Trojans' famed slow-breaking screen plays, scoring rather nicely by the use of the double pivot-post.

SAM BALTER

### Northern California

**A**LTHOUGH tournament basketball play in Northern California has never been permitted by the officials of the Northern Section, California Interscholastic Federation, a plan to speed up play-offs among the eight sub-leagues of the Central California H. S. Athletic League, embracing the southern half of the section, was put into effect this year by Commissioner George Hicks at the request of the board of managers. Championships were held in three divisions—unlimited, middleweight and lightweight.

Placer Union High of Auburn won the unlimited championship for the fourth consecutive time by defeating Stockton 35 to 28 at the College of the Pacific in Stockton, in a game in which the center jump was eliminated. Alonzo A. Stagg, former veteran sponsor of basketball tournaments at the University of Chicago, was an interested spectator.

Stockton, using a zone defense, sank their first six shots and ran up a lead of 13 to 3 in the first five minutes of play. Placer's man-to-man defense tightened at this juncture, and at the half the count stood 19 all. Placer took a lead of 25 to 21 early in the third quarter, and immediately slowed up the game to draw out the Stockton defense. Stockton was never able to come within four points of Placer again. Since the league was formed in 1920, Stockton and Placer have let the title slip from their grasp only once, in 1926, when it went to Sutter Creek High.

In the Class B, or middleweight division, Placer defeated Armijo Union to win its second straight title. Placer led at the half, 14 to 11, after a fast-breaking battle between the two teams. The winners jumped into a big lead in the third quarter, slowed up in the final period, and coasted in by a score of 31 to 20. The center jump was used after field goals in this game. Armijo Union lightweights won the Class C title from Courtland, 24 to 21, in an overtime game.

EARL CRABBE

## New Book

**MARATHON.** By Clarence DeMar. Pp. 156. Illustrated—photographs. Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Days Press. \$1.50.

**W**RITTEN simply and punctuated with his characteristic dry, but piercing humor, Clarence DeMar's new book is more than a chronicle of a great marathon champion. It is a warm, pulsating autobiography of Clarence DeMar the man, printer, teacher, church and Boy Scout leader; the story of his brilliant triumphs and, to him, equally as brilliant losses.

Descending from a long and numerous line of athletic DeMars (he boasts of the fact that a baseball team with nine DeMars in the line-up once lost by only 2 to 1 to the Cincinnati Reds), Clarence was fired with the ambition to become a great athlete after attending several smokers—"even if I never learned how to smoke"—as an undergraduate at the University of Vermont. After attaining a fair measure of success in long distance races in 1910, he blossomed out in 1911 with his first Boston Marathon victory. Before falling from the ranks of topnotchers, DeMar was to win six more victories in the famous Boston Marathon and to participate on three of Uncle Sam's Olympic teams in 1912, 1924 and 1928.

The volume is replete with interesting sidelights on the Olympic Games and anecdotes of his many races. But just as interesting is his human account as a job-hunting printer and his venture into the teaching profession.

The book makes fine reading. There is no effort to indoctrinate the readers with the niceties and values of marathon running. His shrewd analysis of the evolution of a conscientious amateur (as applying to himself) is worth repeating.

"At 23 he refuses money; at 38 he accepts and uses it for boys' organizations; at 48 he accepts and uses it for his family, with the mental excuse that the game owes it to him; at 70 I may accept and use the money to keep myself out of the poor house, but we shall see."

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\*The East will not offend in this respect next year, for the Eastern coaches are at last agreed with the country at large on what constitutes screening. Thank the National Association of Basketball Coaches for this.—Ed



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